Nippon Times

No. 16,685 (THE 20th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, TUESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1945 Price 35 Sen

3 STATE ORGANS TASKED WITH WAR-ENDING LABOR

Supreme Council, Liaison Commission and Central Liaison Office to Carry on Work

The Supreme Council for the Disposal of Matters Concerned with the Termination of the War is the supreme state organ for determining national policies, connecting State affairs directly with the Supreme Command. It is the highest state organ equal to the Supreme War Council which existed in time of war.

The Council is comprised of Prime Minister H.I.H. Prince Naruhiko Higashikuni, Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu, War Minister General Sadamu Shimomura, Navy Minister Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, General Yoshijiro Umezu, Chief of the General Staff, Admiral Soemu Toyoda, Chief of the Naval General Staff and Minister Without Portfolio Prince Fumimaro Konoye. It has a chief secretary and secretaries under them.

The Liaison Commission for the Disposal of Matters Concerned with the Termination of the War is a structure placed under the Supreme Council. The central figure of the Liaison Commission is Chief Secretary of the Cabinet and it is comprised of officials of various ministries concerned. The chief task of the Liaison Commission is to examine and investigate various matters and at the same time attend to the task of effecting liaison between the ministries.

The Foreign Office Central Liaison Office undertakes the task of negotiations with the Headquarters of the Allied Forces on the occasion of enforcing the supreme policies as decided upon by the Supreme Council For the Disposal of Matters Concerning the Termination of the War. It also plays the role of conveying the views of the Allied forces to the Supreme Council.

The Central Liaison Office embracing a large number of officials and will attend to the task of transmitting the demands and other matters of the Allied side to the Ministries concerned.

The Central Liaison Office is the only government organ which undertakes the important task o getting in touch with the MacArthur Headquarters.

The responsibility of the Foreign Office which has assumed this heavy task is very heavy and important. In the light of the fact that it will take some time before the Allied Forces Headquarters comes to understand the conditions in Japan and that it cannot necessarily be assumed that the Allied Forces side will take a sympathetic attitude toward the Japanese from the beginning the officials concerned who will be sandwiched between the Japanese and the Allied Headquarters will be beset with many difficulties.

TRUMAN APPOINTS BRADEN TO NEW POST IN CABINET

Envoy to Argentina Replaces Rockefeller as Assistant Secretary of State

President Harry Truman on August 26 accepted the resignation of Nelson A. Rockefeller as Assistant Secretary of State, and immediately appointed Spruille Braden, Ambassador to Argentina, to succeed him, according to a Washington report received in Lisbon. This is the fourth appointment of Assistant Secretaries of State in recent weeks.

The Washington report said that Mr. Braden, who as Ambassador to Argentina was greatly dissatisfied with the Farrell government, will have charge of Latin-American affairs in his new post and in this connection observers pointed out that he will undoubtedly inaugurate a firm policy toward Argentina.

Mr. Braden's contemplated new policy is the second direct slap at the Farrell administration in two days. On August 25, retiring Assistant Secretary of State Rockefeller stated that Argentina was not cooperating in the search for Axis leaders and that some of them are being concealed there. He also charged that Argentina had not taken necessary steps to rid itself of Axis influences.

Mr. Rockefeller's speech against Argentina was the strongest verbal attack since the days of Cordell Hull, former Secretary of State.

U.S. Deporting Nisei

Approximately 6,000 American-born Japanese (Nisei), who had signed papers pledging loyalty to Japan after the war started will be deported to Japan as soon as shipping is available, it was disclosed in Washington on August 26 by Representative Samuel Dickstein, New York Democrat, according to a Washington dispatch received in Lisbon.

U.S. Marines Told Not to Fraternize With the Japanese

The American marines of the Allied Occupation Forces due in Japan have been warned by their officers against any fraternizing with the Japanese, according to an August 26 dispatch from Lisbon. They have also been warned that what was formerly souvenir hunting will be considered looting in Japan, the report added.

KATSUO OKAZAKI CHOSEN HEAD OF LIAISON OFFICE

Other Foreign Office Appointments Bared—Narita, Takeuchi Ota to Assist Director-General

Katsuo Okazaki, Director of the Foreign Office Research Bureau, under date of August 26, was appointed Director-General of the Central Liaison Office, which has newly been established in the same office.

Mr. Okazaki is 49 years old. After graduating from Tokyo Imperial University in 1922, Mr. Okazaki served in the diplomatic and consular services in China, England and the United States and was made Consul-General at Canton in 1938. In September of the following year he was appointed Consul-General at Hongkong and in November, 1940, was made Consul-General at Calcutta. It was in December, 1941, that Mr. Okazaki was promoted to counselor of the Japanese Embassy in China and with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia was appointed Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council. In April, 1944, Mr. Okazaki came back to the Foreign Office, where he was given the post of Research Secretary of the Chokunin Rank and in June this year was appointed Director of the Research Bureau.

Other Appointments Made

Simultaneously, it was announced that with the partial absorption of the function of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs by the Foreign Office, Kojiro Inoue, Director of the Foreign Office Wartime Economy Bureau was appointed Director of the Foreign Office Economy Bureau and Arata Sugiwara, Director of the General Affairs of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Bureau, was made Director of the Foreign Office Research Bureau. Tateki Morishige, Counselor of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Bureau, was appointed Director of the Foreign Office Control Bureau.

Mr. Sugiyama is 47 years old. After graduating from the Osaka Higher Commercial School, he served in the consular services in China and the United States. In 1941 he came back to the Foreign Office and was made Chief of the First Section of the Research Bureau. When the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry was established, he was appointed Chief of the General Affairs Section of its General Affairs Bureau and later was promoted to the post of Director of the China Bureau and also that of the General Affairs Bureau.

Mr. Morishige formerly was Director of the South Development Bureau of the now defunct Overseas Ministry. In November, 1942, he was made counselor of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry. After Japan's recognition of the Government of the Philippine Republic in October, 1943, Mr. Morishige was appointed Counselor of the Japanese Embassy there.

Seiki Yano, Yoshitomo Tatsumi, Ryuji Takeuchi, Katsushiro Narita, Eiji Wajima, Hisanari Yamada and Katsumi Ono, all of the Foreign Office, were appointed Foreign Office counselors.

Toru Hagiwara, Secretary of the Foreign Office, was appointed Embassy Counselor and was ordered to be stationed in Sweden. Akira Otaki, Secretary of the Foreign Office, was appointed Consul-General at Zurich.

Saburo Ota, Secretary of the Foreign Office, was promoted to the Second Grade of the Higher Civil Service, known as "Chokunin" Rank official. Mr. Ota was appointed Director of the Third Department of the Central Liaison Office.

Mr. Narita was given the post of Director of the First Department and Mr. Takeuchi that of the Second Department, both of the Central Liaison Office. They, as well as Mr. Ota, will assist Director-General Okazaki.

CHINA'S EAST ASIA POLICY IS CLARIFIED BY CHIANG

Restoration of Sovereignty in Manchuria, Recovery of Formosa, Pescadors Stressed

China's East Asia policy was clarified by General Chiang Kai-shek on August 25 in his address before the joint session of the Supreme National Defense Council and the Central Executive of the Kuomintang, according to a report from Lisbon.

China's major aims, the Generalissimo said, are the restoration of China's sovereingty in Manchuria, the recovery of Formosa and the Pescadors, besides the realization of Korea's independence.

"At this great turning point in history," General Chiang said, the National Government of China should make clear to the people o China and to the whole world t main object in its policy of realizing national independence and completing the national revolution.

"The aim of our national revolution is twofold. In our relations with other nations we seek nationa independence and freedom. Withi this nation, we seek equality.

"For 50 years, we faced the ever growing menace of Japanese aggression. National armed resistance began when we had no other alternative. Therefore, the main emphasis in the national revolutionary movement was upon consolidating the strength of all our racial groups. We know that we must unite in resisting aggression if we are to tain national independence and freedom."

The Generalissimo stated that with the defeat of Japan, China was now on the verge of achieving three of her most important goals, that is, regaining the Northeastern Provinces, recovering Formosa and the Pescadors, and restoring to Korea her independence and her freedom.

He asked for the recognition o the independence of Outer Mongolia and he promised to give a very high degree of autonomy to Tibet and to improve the living conditions of the Tibetans. He also outlined the attitude of his country to Burma, Thailand and Indo-China.

Regarding Hongkong, Chiang said, "I now declare to the nation and to the world that the status of Hongkong will not be changed without going into negotiation with Britain." He further said that Burma, Thailand and Indo-China will be given every help in maintaining independence in the letter and spirit of the Atlantic Charter.

The Generalissimo ended his speech with these words: "the World War that just ended was an unprecedented conflict in human history. All the United Nations hope that this horrible war will be the last war China has fought the longest and suffered the most. Our hope for peace is therefore the most ardent. Any measure that will strengthen our national unity and promote international peace will receive our strongest support."

BRITAIN SUFFERS BLOW

Abolition of Lend-Lease Act By U.S. Hit by British Press

The blow suffered by the British by the abolition of the Lend-Lease act was taken up by the British press on August 25.

According to a London report relayed from Lisbon by Domei, the Daily Herald declared that if the coming Anglo-American conference should end in failure, Britain would be dealt a heavy blow. As a result, the paper declared, the British would have to adopt strong-arm methods of importing from areas outside the dollar sphere and of promoting exports. This, the paper said, would have an evil effect upon the American employment problem.

The Daily Herald said that the Americans heretofore had been magnanimous and human and that it would be good not to be too hasty in criticizing them and to wait and see what sort of proposals the Americans would make at the coming conference.

The Times, London, declared that the grave seriousness of the sudden decision could not be denied.

Meanwhile, John Maynard Keynes, British economist, Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, and delegates to the Anglo-American economic conferenc left hurriedly for Washngton on the same day.

To Enter Singapore

A New Delhi broadcast said on Saturday that some units of the British East India's fleet already have sailed down the Malacca Straits toward Singapore while other units are awaiting orders also to move, according to a Domei report from Lisbon.

War Minister Urges Army Men to Make Imperial Rescript Their Guide in Future

War Minister General Sadamu Shimomura urged the officers, men and cilivians in Army service to read repeatedly and follow every word of the recent Imperial Rescript in his broadcast on Sunday evening.

An outline of his broadcast follows:

"What we should do in face of the unprecedented situation confronting the nation today is clearly shown by the Imperial Rescript, and we, all those who have served in the Army, should be determined to comply unquestioningly with the Imperial Wishes. However, I regret to say that it seems that certain persons have not fully comprehended them. The ideological confusion seems to be greater in Japan Proper than among the troops at the front. To cite a few cases.

"1. Those who feel that there is no excuse whatever for the surrender of Japan when they think of the Empire's history of three thousand years and the spirit of their brave comrades who died gloriously in battle; and thus they are determined to continue fighting even by themselves, or to commit suicide, thereby clarifying their sincere patriotism by offering their lives to the Empire.

"2. Those who think that the protection of the polity and the prosperity of the Imperial Family would not be maintained under the present condition, and therefore believe that they must further act with force, even though they might fall in doing so.

"3. Those who think that the present situation could not be left to negative old men or irresponsible authorities, and that they must collect others of the same opinion and advance to develop the situation as they think fit; and for this end, they deem that it would be necessary to leave the military service or even give up their nationality.

"4. Those who with conservative ideas, are deeply worried about the future of the Empire and feel anxiety about their own life and family; thus becoming gloomy and mean, even to the extent of committing shameful acts, forgetting military discipline and their former prudence.

"Of course, of those coming under the abovementioned four categories, those of in number 4 are absurd, but the others, I believe, are not after all entirely unreasonable. I myself heard about the acceptance of the Potsdam Declaration while I was in North China, and received a big shock. I confess I spent all night in tears of bitter grievance, though I am ashamed to say so. Next morning, however, I gained a proper perspective of the situation and immediately wrote instructions to the officers and men, issuing it to the entire Army immediately following the broadcasting of the Imperial Rescript, at noon, August 15. The essence of the instructions was as follows:

"'It is a grand plan for the coming one hundred years of the Empire based on the Imperial Wishes, and it is to be reverently followed. Such acts, though they may rise from the pure Bushido spirit, that violate or conflict with the spirit of the Imperial Rescript, or various orders based upon it, cannot be permitted.

"What made me so completely comprehend the situation? It was the following paragraph from the Imperial Rescript to the military men, 'If ever the fortune of the Empire does not prosper, you share the worry with Us.' Our attitude to this paragraph was not sufficient in the past because for so long a time we never dreamed that such a situation would ever come to our Empire. But now facing the present situation, I have come to a full comprehension. The following words in the Imperial Rescript also influenced me, 'Remaining in your fields of activity, become one in mind with Us.'

"Then, concerning the fear that the polity of the Empire might suffer, even I had at one moment entertained such a fear. But today it is the only way for the subjects of the Empire to bear all hardships and to follow the path before them however narrow it might be. To make the road harder to travel over or to give it up is only an act of self-abandonment.

"The Emperor Meiji instructed us, 'Those who intend to become military men should fully realize their obligations, cultivate courage, and plan things with full discretion.' If we are to take thoughtless acts at this moment, spurred by fretfulness, it will result in irritating the Allied Nations, and will endanger the final line that we have managed to protect.

"To protest against or make complaints about what was once formally accepted is not an attitude befitting a great race. When the stationing of Allied troops and other peace conditions are put into effect, the people of Japan will see with their eyes and hear with their ears what they have never experienced before. But we must be careful not to make any disquieting act or utterance or take a hostile attitude. Whatever happens within the limit accepted by our Government, we must refrain from any thoughtless act, even though there occur things which go against the grain of the traditions and customs of the Japanese people.

"Then, it is not for us to hide or destroy arms, being carried away by sentiment. We must surrender what is to be surrendered in a dignified manner, openly and fairly, and it is necessary that we should thus make the world realize the beauty of the Japanese spirit and the noble moral sense of the people. But I do not mean to say that we should submi in everything.

"Of course, when the other side makes demands beyond the agreement or arbitrary, unjust and unreasonable demands, the Government will endeavor to effect an adjustment with proper measures. In such cases I will also give my best efforts.

"You should be calm, trust the Government authorities, and avoid any violent act, even individually. There may be some who say that they will act according to their own convictions and think that this will not cause any trouble to others, but such persons are wrong. The manifestation of our united total strength becomes more necessary. At this moment, if one malcontent appears among the people, the recovery o the State will be so much delayed.

"Postwar problems cannot be disposed of in a short time. Patience, extending for many years, is necessary. By devoting ourselves to the great task of recovery, bearing all difficulties and privations through the days of our children and grandchildren, will we be able to follow the Imperial Wishes. Thus, we will be able to comply with the Imperial Wish, 'leave a lasting foundation for the Empire,' as mentioned in the recent Imperial Rescript granted to the Army and the Navy on August 17.

"The officers, soldiers and civilians in Army service will have to enter a new life after their demobilization. We deeply syfpathize with them on this point. The Government is now making various new plans for stabilizing their livelihood so as to make it possible for them to enter their new fields of activity with a bright spirit. I sincerely hope that you will reveal in your new life the essence of the spiritual education received in the Army, become patriotic and good subjects fully observing the Imperial Rescript given on August 25 and thus devote yourselves fully to the postwar reconstruction of the Empire. For this it is necessary for us to be calm, patient and prudent, but at the same time we should not be mean-spirited.

"During the war, the superiority of our fighting forces was proved, but today, after the conclusion of the war, we, who had been Army men or civilians in Army service, having become peacetime nationals, must manifest clearly to the world our supreme sense of duty and the essence of our spiritual culture.

"In conclusion, I wish to add a few words. The protection of our polity and the postwar recovery must not be regarded in the light of a vendetta. They cannot be accomplished by a small number of people. It is absolutely necessary to have continued efforts for a hundred, nay a thousand years. In that long period, there may arise occasions when we feel vexed or find life unbearable. In such moments, self-reflection becomes important. We must repeatedly read the Imperial Rescript and make it our only guide."

NEHRU STRESSES ELECTION

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, former President of the All-India Congress Party, on Sunday told 200,000 people in Lahore that the Congress would plunge into the forthcoming central and provincial legislative elections with force and enthusiasm and oppose all communal or reactionary organizations, according to a Reuters report from Lahore reaching Stockholm. Nehru said he thought that the elections would be a stepping stone to the formation of the Constituent Assembly.

On the Moslem demand for a Pakistan—separate Moslem state—he said that in view of the fast developing changes and international situation all talk of Pakistan sounded empty and meaningless. He invited the Moslem League to think dispassionately on the way the question o fthe Pakistan could be judged against realities of the "revolution created by the atomic comb."

SENGOKU AND NAKAJIMA INSTALLED IN NEW POSTS

Made Agriculture and Forestry, And Commerce and Industry Ministers Respectively

Dr. Kotaro Sengoku has been appointed Agriculture and Forestry Minister and Navy Lieutenant Chikuhei Nakajima as Commerce and Industry Minister, according to an announcement by the Board of Information on August 26.

The ceremony of installing the ministers was held at the Imperial Palace at 11 a.m. the same day.

Dr. Sengoku was Agriculture and Commerce Minister before he was named to his new office and Mr Nakajima was Munitions Minister.

The shifts were made in the process of reconstructing the administrative machine.

New Vice-Education Chief

Seiichi Omura, former Education Vice-Minister, was appointed Education Vice-Minister in succession to Shunsaku Kawara, who tendered his resignation following the change of the Cabinet, it was announced on August 25.

Mr. Omura has spent the greater part of his official career in the educational administration and because of his wide knowledge on education much is expected of his ability in pushing forward the educational administration in the present serious transitional period.

Named Vice-Commerce Head

Etsusaburo Shiina, Munitions Vice-Minister, was appointed Vice-Minister for Commerce and Industry, on August 26 under the new Commerce and Industry Minister Chikuhei Nakajima.

Made Vice-Transportation Head

Takashi Hirayama was appointed Transportation Vice-Minister in succession to the outgoing Transportation Vice-Minister, Sonosuke Nagasaki, who tendered his resignation with a view to effecting a renovation of the line-up of the Government railways in coping with the new situation arising out of the termination of the war, it was announced by the Transportation Ministry on August 25.

U.S.S.R. FORCES OCCUPY KEIJO; CAPTIVES FREED

Chungking Claims Yenan Army Enters Weihaiwei Port, Also Invades Tientsin

By Arrangement with the Asahi

An Exchange dispatch from Moscow says that the Soviet command has occupied Keijo, Korea, and released 28 commanders and 1,670 officers and men of the Allied forces from the prisoners' camps in Mukden, it was disclosed in a Zurich report dated August 23.

According to a UP dispatch from Chungking, the Yenan army in a communique said that the Chinese Communist troops have occupied the naval base at Weihaiwei, and also have invaded Tientsin with the result that the trunk railway line between Tientsin and Peking has been put out of commission.

The same report also declared that General Chiang Kai-shek has no intention of occupying Hongkong with Chinese troops, adding that should it be occupied, Anglo-Chinese relations would become aggravated.

A Reuters dispatch from Chungking asserted that Chiang Kai-shek declared that the state of Hongkong should not be changed without negotiations between China and Britain and that he desired to have the question of the concession solved through diplomatic means.

BRITONS FACE GRIM WINTER

Shinwell Pleads for Economy As Coal Stocks Are Low

Britain's Fuel Minister Emmanuel Shinwell stated Saturday that the coal situation this coming winter will be pretty grim, according to a London dispatch relayed from Stockholm.

Already, as a first economy step, Shinwell has asked local authorities to put out street lights at midnight. He explained: "Our coal stocks are much lower than they were a year ago, 12½ million tons against 16½ million tons. There will be very little reserve this winter for householders after the demands of industry and the railways have been met".

After pleading to householders to cut down on heating, the Minister told the miners: "I know that many of you are tired after the war years and that food is in short supply, but in spite of these and other obstacles I must have a production spurt.

Government Asks Throne to Postpone Diet to September 4

The Government's decision to request the Throne to postpone the opening ceremony of the coming Extraordinary Diet to September 4 was announced on Monday. The Diet was originally scheduled to be opened on September 2. The decision was made at a meeting of representatives of the Nippon Seijikai as the result of the delay in the entry of the first unit of the Allied forces into Japan.

CHINESE-SOVIET TREATY EFFECTIVE FOR 30 YEARS

U.S.S.R. Reaffirms China's Full Sovereignty in Manchuria, Claims BBC Broadcast

The Chinese-Soviet Treaty of Friendship and Alliance which is to run for 30 years will protect the rights of domination of the two countries under the United Nations Charter, according to a BBC broadcast describing the agreement, it was learned from a London report o. August 26 received in Stockholm.

The report said that Russia agrees to give China moral support and help in military and other supplies, the support to be given only to the Central Chinese Government.

The Soviet Government, the report added, reaffirms China's full sovereignty in Manchuria and in the three eastern provinces which marked the Japanese aggression in 1941. Russia is to begin withdrawing Soviet forces from Manchuria within three weeks of Japan's surrender and the withdrawal is to be completed within three months at the most.

It said that Port Arthur is to be used jointly by China and Russia as a naval base. The port of Dairen, it said, is to be a free port for 30 years open to trading. The South Manchuria Railway and the Chinese Eastern Railway are to be combined as one line and jointly owned for the time being but eventually the railways will be reverted to China.

On Japan, it added, the two Powers are to take joint measures to make future Japanese aggression impossible.

Regarding Outer Mongolia, the broadcast declared that China is to recognize the independence of that country if the Mongolian inhabitants decide by plebiscite that they want independence. Russia will also respect the independence of Outer Mongolia.

It was also revealed that Russia has announced that she has no intention of interfering with Chinese and internal affairs in the central Asia territories lying between Tibet and Asiatic Russia.

British Circles Surprised
By Arrangement With the Asahi

A sensation has been caused in London by the disclosure of the contents of the latest Sino-Soviet Pact made by the diplomatic correspondent of the News Chronicle, according to an Exchange dispatch dated August 24 from London relayed from Zurich.

The disclosure says that the Soviet Union recognizes China's sovereignty over Manchuria and respects the authority of the Chinese central government and also agrees not to interfere with the domestic issues of China. The Sino-Soviet Alliance also provides for acts of aggression by Japan. Accordingly, the Manchurian Government to be composed of Chungking leaders would dispatch a military mission to the Soviet occupational troops and seek a greater military cooperation with the Soviets.

The Chinese Eastern Railway and South Manchuria Railway are to be placed under the joint control between the Soviet Union and China. Concerning the naval bases at Port Arthur and Dairen, a special agreement has been concluded for the clarification of the mutual positions and part of the port of Dairen is to be leased to the Soviet Union. The rest is to be used as a free port.

Another special agreement concluded concerns the popular voting in Outer Mongolia. In case the people of Outer Mongolia desire independence, Outer Mongolia is to be recognized as a sovereign country.

The same report states that the pact does not mention anything regarding Inner Mongolia and Hsinkiang Province. It is considered likely that the Soviet Union has no objections to China's sovereignty over these two areas. It is not regarded as likely that the Soviet Union would support any Chinese local regime's demand to General Chiang Kai-shek.

GIGANTIC ALLIED FLEET WILL ENTER TOKYO BAY

Admiral Halsey in Command—383 U.S. Warships Standing Off Japanese Coast

More than 100 ships of all classes will comprise the first Allied naval force to steam into Tokyo Bay and throughout the fleet all action stations will be manned, reported Reuters special correspondent aboard the British battleship, Duke of York, off Japan according to a Domei dispatch from Lisbon dated August 25.

Stating that the arrival off the Japanese coast for the first phase of the occupation is now imminent, the correspondent disclosed that the Allied ships will be met and led into safe waters by a Japanese pilot ship, but "we are ready for any emergency—although feeling ashore is that the responsible Japanese authorities will be anxious to avoid any incidents.

He said that the first of the Dominions representatives to join Admiral Fraser for entry into Tokyo was Air Vice Marshal Isitt of the Royal New Zealand Air Force who will represent New Zealand at the peace ceremonies.

Halsey in Command

Powerful forces of the United States Pacific fleet have been assembling in the waters off the coast of Japan for operations in connection with the forthcoming occupation of Japan, according to a Domei report from Lisbon quoting a Guam cable dated August 26. According to the cable the naval forces scheduled to enter Japanese waters in the first stages of the naval occupation of the Tokyo area are under the operational control of Admiral William F. Halsey, Commander of the U.S. 3rd Fleet, aboard his flagship, Missouri.

"These forces and those in immediate support include the following ships: Battleships: Idaho, Mississippi, New Mexico, West Virginia, Colorado, Missouri, Iowa, South Dakota, Wisconsin, Alabama, Indiana, North Carolina. Aircraft carriers: Intrepid, Antietam, Bennington, Ticonderoga, Yorktown, Shangri-la, Bonhomme Richard, Lexington, Hancock, Randolph, Wasp, Cabot, Cowpens, Independence, Belleau Wood, Monterey, Bataan.

Escort carriers: Gilbert Islands, Makin Island, Thetis Bay, Bai, Munda, Hollandia. Besides these there are 20 cruisers and numerous destroyers, destroyer escorts and auxiliaries and amphibious craft including tankers, fast transports, transports, cargo ships, ammunition ships, seaplane tenders, minesweepers and hospital ships.

The United Press dispatch from Guam the same day said that a great fleet of 383 United States vessels—including 188 combat ships—is standing off Japan ready to lead the Allied seaborne occupation forces to the home islands.

Delegations in Manila

The Russian delegation of 15 men arrived at Manila by air on Saturday morning to take part in the Japanese surrender ceremonies, it is disclosed in a Manila report reaching Lisbon. The Soviet delegation which was headed by Lieutenant General Kuzma Nikolaevech Derevyanko is to hold conferences with General Douglas MacArthur, it was stated.

The Chinese delegation was scheduled to leave Manila Sunday with the other delegations by ship for Tokyo Bay to sign the instrument of Japan's surrender on August 31 according to a Lisbon dispatch.

General MacArthur will leave later by plane, and approximately 90 war correspondents will also leave Manila by plane for Okinawa and then to Tokyo. In addition more than a hundred officers of General MacArthur's staff, including public relations officers of General MacArthur's staff, including public relations officers will be leaving on the same day.

To make available accommodation for that flight, northward, General MacArthur's headquarters is commandeering every plane of long-distance flight including C-54's and B-24 bombers.

Lt. Gen. Wainwright Freed

A Liberator bomber is waiting at Mukden, Manchoukuo, to carry Lieutenant General Jonathan Wainwright, Corregidor defender and recently prisoner of the Japanese, to China, it was announced by Wedemeyer's headquarters on Friday, according to a Chungking dispatch quoted by Domei. Wainwright the communique added, was rescued from a prisoners' camp 100 kilometers northeast of Mukden on August 16 by a United States rescue mission which descended at that camp.

CHIANG UNITS TO OCCUPY KEY CITIES FROM AUG. 26

To Be Stationed at Peking, Nanking, Shanghai—Japanese Guarding Peace Zones

As a result of the Chihkiang Conference on August 21, a considerable number of Chinese army units will be transported by air for stationing at Peking, Nanking, Shanghai and other places after August 26, according to a Domei dispatch from Nanking on August 24.

At the same time, a large number of Allied air units will also be sent. In order to prevent any disorder between the time of stationing and the taking over the peace zones, regional supervisors for these zones will be decided upon and by establishing a supervisory office in the places where troops are to be stationed will enter into preliminary negotiations with the Japanese Army.

The leading supervisors are Tang En-po, general commander of the Third District Army, who will supervise the Nanking-Shanghai area, Sun Lien-chung, chief of the 11th War Zone who will be in charge of the Peking-Tientsin area and Chang Fa-kwei, commander of the Second District Army, who will take over the Canton area. A general supervisory headquarters will be set up in Nanking and Lieutenant General Ling Chin, Vice-chief of the General Staff of the Chinese War Zones Army Headquarters is expected there shortly to assume command.

In the meantime, the Japanese Army will take over the responsibility of maintaining law and order and guard against any subversive activities by refractory elements in the interim, as decided at the Chihkiang Conference. The main points as drawn up relative to the duty of the Japanese Army are as follows:

1. The Japanese Army will, until the time of the formal taking over of the peace zones by the supervisors, apply itself to the maintenance of order. Moreover the transfer of control of administrative organs must absolutely not be made to anyone not so designated by the general command.

2. The Japanese Army shall not in the stationing zones permit any army units to pass through unless so notified by the supervisors, and prevent the forced occupation of cities.

New Commanders Named

The commanders of the newly-organized First, Second, Third, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Route Armies have been named by General Chiang Kai-shek, according to a Domei Peking dispatch of August 26 based on a report in the Pei Hua Jih Pao.

Among them are Lung Ping-chun, Sun Liang-cheng, and Wu Hwa-wen, whose appointment, followed the decision made by the National Government that these armies which have been coperating with the Japanese forces in the maintenance of order in North China should formally be incorporated into the Government's forces.

These armies will continue to perform the function of maintaining order in areas where they were originally stationed.

SWEET POTATO PRICES SET

Decided for Districts East of Kinki And West of Chugoku

In view of increased production cost and other economic conditions, the Agriculture and Commerce Ministry had heretofore established a producers' price for sweet potatoes for 1945. However in order to make more even the collection of staple foods pending the changes brought about in the supply and demand with the termination of the war and in order to stimulate production, early harvesting of sweet potatoes will be further encouraged. Accordingly the following encouragement price will be paid.

In the district east of Kinki, ¥2 per 10 kan of sweet potatoes harvested by September 10 and ¥1 from September 11 to 30 will be paid. In the district west of Chugoku, ¥2 per 10 kan will be paid for sweet potatoes harvested by September 30 and ¥1 will be paid after this, between October 1 and 20.

WAVELL IN BRITAIN

Will Meet Prime Minister Attlee And Other Ministers

Lord Wavell, Viceroy of India, arrived in Britain on Monday August 26, according to a London report reaching Stockholm. It is expected, the report said, that Wavell will meet Prime Minister Attlee almost immediately.

It is further understood that for the first days the Viceroy will be occupied in personal discussions with Lord Pethick-Lawrence and later in the week he will meet other Ministers. His visit will probably extend out to three weeks.

Japan's Participation In Global Ball Game Approved by U.S. Body

The National Baseball Congress at a meeting of directors at Wichita, Kansas, approved the inclusion of Japan among the 19 nations in the proposed global tournament to be held in September of next year, according to a New York dispatch of August 23 reaching Lisbon. President Ray Dumont said that the invitation would be sent as soon as possible adding: "Our plan is to get Japan into the global program. Now that the war is over it is better to promote international understanding and let them compete in a program like this."

BRITAIN SETS UP ORGAN TO STUDY ATOM ENERGY

Sir John Anderson Accepts Chairmanship; Attlee Names Other Members

Prime Minister Clement Attlee told the Commons on August 21 that an advisory committee has been appointed in Britain to deal with the far-reaching questions in the discovery of atomic energy for purposes of its industrial or military development, according to a Domei report from Stockholm. The chairman will be Sir John Anderson, former Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The Prime Minister said that many questions involved in the future of atomic energy including that of international handling of the subject and its possible development for industrial purposes are, of course, already engaging the attention of the British Government.

He stated that Sir John has agreed to accept the chairmanship of the new committee and that other members include Sir Alexander Cadogan, Permanent Undersecretary of the Foreign Office, Field Marshal Sir Alan Brooke, Chief of the General Staff, Sir Alan Barlow, Secretary of Treasury, Sir Edward Appleton, Director of Scientific and Industrial Research and others.

Condemns Atomic Bomb

Condemning the use of the atomic bomb against Japan Bishop of Chelmsford Dr. Henry Wilson writing in the Chelmsford Diocesan Chronicle declared that it "will be no deterrent to war," it is disclosed in a report from Chelmsford, Essex, dated August 21 reaching Stockholm.

Replying to "those who say the existence of this new horror will bring war to an end," the Bishop said, "Scientific authorities have already told the world that the bomb is so easily made that it can be at the service of any group of fiends who desire to make war on humanity."

Declaring that the "harnessing of the atomic energy to human progress and well-being might have ushered in an era of prosperity and happiness," the Bishop charged that "instead of that men have used the new knowledge to slaughter and mutilate their fellows on a gigantic scale. It seems that human progress today is rather like that of a gangrene swine. Undoubtedly they were progressing somewhat pretty rapidly, but it was to an abyss."

British Scientist Comments

Sir George Paget Thomson, head of the British scientists who worked on the production of the atomic bomb, on August 23 declared in London that atomic force would not be used for a long time in motor cars or airplanes and "I feel it will come in the long run in about a century," according to a Domei report from Lisbon, quoting a London wire.

Mr. Thomson added that moralists who were proclaiming the wickedness of the use of atomic bombs were wrong. "If atomic bombs had to be used in future wars," he said, "the numbeer of people killed would not necessarily be greater than those killed in the present wars. It might be less."

Stettinius Sails for Britain

Edward Stettinius, former U.S. Secretary of State, and Sidney Hillman, leader of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, were scheduled to leave on the liner Queen Mary on Aug. 26 for England, where Mr. Stettinius will attend the Interim Commission Conference of the United Nations Organization in London, while Mr. Hillman will represent American labor at the conference of the World Trade Union Congress in Paris, according to a Washington report received in Lisbon.

Asiatic Body Holds Meetings

The East Asiatic Federation is now holding a general meeting in various places for the purpose of emphasizing the repentance of the people for the defeat in the war as well as for the reduction of urban population and adoption by the people of simplified life. A meeting is scheduled to be held in Utsunomiya on August 31 when Lieutenant General Kanji Ishihara will address an audience.

BULGARIAN GOVERNMENT POSTPONES ELECTION

Step Taken at Insistence of Allied Control Commission Backed by U.S., Britain

The decision of the Bulgarian Government to accept the advice of the Allied Control Commission to postpone the general elections which were to be held on August 26 "to a later date" has been received with great satisfaction in London official circles, according to a Reuters report reaching Stockholm the same day.

According to the report, it is considered even more important in London that the Allied Control Commission on which both Bulgarian and Soviet representatives play a predominant role has supported the attitude of Britain and the United States, expressed in notes recently delivered in Sofia.

Impression had gained currently in London that the Bulgarian Government under Premier Kimon Georgieff had believed itself able to rely on Soviet moral support and might attempt to play off against each other, the Russian and Anglo-Saxon representatives, on the Commission.

The British and American notes to Sofia had been unanimous in expressing acute dissatisfaction with the arrangements under which the Bulgarian elections were to be held.

Election Is Postponed

Yielding to the notification of the Allied Control Commission in Bulgaria that the commission support the assertion of the American and British Governments in regard to the election problem in Bulgaria, the Bulgarian Government decided to postpone the general election which was scheduled to take place on August 26, a Domei dispatch from Stockholm dated August 25 reported, quoting a Sofia report.

British official circles attach importance to the fact that the Allied Control Commission in Bulgaria which is dominated by the Soviet delegate should have come to support the assertion of the American and British Governments. The question of the entry of American correspondents in Bulgaria which remained undecided is reported to have been settled. The U.S. State Department made public on August 24 that American correspondents would be permitted to enter Bulgaria and Poland.

Meanwhile, the Yugoslav Government announced that it had decided to abolish censorship on reports of American correspondents. Thus, the gloomy clouds looming over the Balkan states are being gradually wiped out.

JAPANESE TRADITIONS MUST BE MAINTAINED

Otani Points Out Way for Postwar Development of the Stage, Film Industry

The gracious words of His Majesty the Emperor to brighten up the nation's daily life and restore amusement facilities have been a salve to the people at this time of unprecedented national calamity. These words in deep solicitude at the nation's mourning have greatly stirred the entire people. Those concerned with the amusement world have also been greatly moved. Takejiro Otani, president of the Nippon Amusement Association and the Nippon Movies Company has the following to say:

"I have been filled with awe and deep emotion at the gracious words of His Imperial Majesty to brighten up the streets and revive organs of amusement. We in this business must work in compliance with the Imperial will and execute it so that there should be no misunderstanding in the spirit of the gracious words. The frivolous entertainment of prewar days must not be given prominence.

"The history of Japanese films is not very old but both on the stage and screen Japanese traditions must be upheld. Whether it be in such classics as "Kanjincho" and "Chushingura", the traditions of the kabuki which have been greatly appreciated by foreigners in former times must be kept clearly in mind.

"The basis for the postwar development of the stage should be laid on the kabuki. In the eight years since the China Affair both the stage and screen have passed through the forging fires of war to emerge in a more developed form.

"Postwar amusements should not be just a revival of prewar entertainments. A more wholesome form of entertainment of the stage and screen, in answer to the wishes of His Imperial Majesty, born of the eight years of struggle must emerge. Never as during the present war have the professional entertainers moving from one place to another been so active nor their services recognized. Now with the gracious words of His Imperial Majesty to revive organs of amusement, we in the world of entertainment have never been more greatly stirred, and are resolved to do our best.

"The Kabuki Theater was not unfortunately ravaged by war but since the outward structure still stands, even though the second and third storeys cannot be opened to the public, arrangements are being hurried so that performances may be revived with the use of the ground floor alone. The Tokyo Theater will also be repaired and altered. We are doing everything possible so that we may once again show with pride the glorious traditions of the kabuki."

Japan Should Occupy The Okinawa Islands, Says Admiral Spruance

It is not a wise policy for any nation other than Japan to occupy the Okinawa islands, declared Admiral Raymond Spruance, Commander of the United States Fifth Fleet, to newspapermen on August 25, according to a special Zurich dispatch to the Mainichi. "The re-arming of Japan must be absolutely stopped, but that can be attained without the United States occupying the Okinawa islands," he said. "It is not a wise policy for any nation other than Japan to occupy the northwestern islands which directly connect with Japan proper."

MANCHOUKUO PREPARING FOR NEW ADMINISTRATION

Peace, Order Being Maintained; Nippon Residents Organize Association

By Arrangement With the Asahi

HSINKING, August 17.—About 1,500,000 Japanese residents in Manchoukuo listened full of emotions and with tears in their eyes to the broadcast at noon on August 15 announcing the acceptance of the Potsdam Declaration by Japan. The construction of Manchoukuo, which has made epoch-making strides during the last 13 years since its foundation, was one of the biggest enterprises ever participated in and undertaken by the Japanese.

Manchoukuo continued its development amidst the world's turmoil, from the Nomonhan Incident, the outbreak of the Second European War, the German-Soviet War to the War of Greater East Asia. Although Manchoukuo will cease to exist the ideal of the collaboration of races, the great construction of industries agriculture and transportation and other systems for the benefit of 45,000,000 people will continue to prevail.

A new society on the basis of eastern morality will naturally be established under a fresh political structure. The endeavors for construction by various races with the Japanese and Manchoukuoans as their central figures will not be relaxed despite the changes that have been brought about.

Despite the fact that a large number of Japanese are dispersing from Hsinking, the correspondent stayed in the capital and is witnessing the historical change that is now taking place. Following Japan's acceptance of the Postdam Declaration confusion occurred. Some soldiers of the Manchoukuo Army resorted to reckless action and a riot occurred in a Manchoukuoan town, but fortunately these incidents were settled locally.

It has been confirmed that peace and tranquillity are prevailing in Harbin, Mukden and other cities in Manchoukuo. A society for the maintenance of peace and order has been formed in Hsinking comprised of the newly elected mayor of Hsinking and other influential members of Manchoukuo. Shops handling necessities of life are scheduled to be reopened on August 20. Transportation and Communications have been restored to a normal condition. The Temporary Commission of the Northeastern People issued a proclamation announcing that the responsibility for the protection of the life and property of the Japanese rests with the people. The commission is exerting utmost efforts for the prevention of disorder and confusion during the transitional period until the administrative power is to be taken over by a coming new administration.

The Japanese who have helped to develop Manchoukuo are making strenuous efforts with a view to handing over the territory to the new administrator and negotiations are now being carried on with the leaders of Manchoukuo. The citizens at large have been shown the way Manchoukuo is to follow in the future. Peace and order is being maintained all over the territory. The Japanese residents are expected to organize an association on August 18.

U.S. Population Increases

The United States National Census Office announced on August 23 that in the past five years the population in the United States showed an increase of more than 8,000,000 with the present total population at 139,182,000. During the past three and a half years of war up to July 1, 1945, apart from the war-dead, there were 5,137,000 deaths and 10,569,000 births, which is approximately twice the number of deaths, according to a Washington dispatch reaching Domei from Lisbon on August 25.

CABINET DECIDES POLICY TO EXECUTE NEW BUDGET

Termination of Hostilities Necessitates Action Suitable To Changed Conditions

The policy to be followed by the Government in the execution of the budget for the 1945-46 fiscal year was decided at a meeting of the Cabinet on August 22. The action was necessitated by the change which has come about in the situation as a result of the termination of hostilities. It will not affect the decision reached by the Cabinet in the middle of May that there should be a reduction of approximately ¥600,000,000 in expenditures under the 1945-46 budget.

Following the Cabinet meeting the Finance Ministry made an announcement which was accompanied by the following statement from Finance Minister Juichi Tsushima:

"The various Ministries are to collaborate in the establishment of a plan for the execution of the budget on the basis of items given below as the consequence of the fundamental change which has come about in the conditions on which the 1945-46 budget was based as a result of the abrupt change in the current situation:

1. The various Ministries are to put aside all consideration of circumstances of the past in the matter of making disbursements and to arrange things so as to make it possible for the budget to be executed in a manner suitable to the changed conditions.

2. There should be no outlay of money upon projects which rest on the assumption of carrying on the war.

3. In the face of the tendency toward the expansion of currency and the decline in revenue as a result of the war disaster, the Ministries are to pay close attention to the matter of keeping expenditures at the lowest possible level with a view to expanding the money thus saved on projects of reconstruction and rehabilitation

4. The principle to guide the execution of the budget is to be applied to expenditures under the general budget and from the reserve funds.

5. The foregoing rules are to be applied in the treatment of contracts whose liabilities are to be borne outside the budget.

6. The various Ministries are to complete by the middle of September plans for the execution of their respective 1945-46 budgets.

Finance Minister Tsushima in his statement said:

"In making plans for the execution of the 1945-46 budget the Government will be guided by the principle of annuling all expenditures based on the assumption of carrying on the war.

"This means that from the general budget all items of expenditure for the Army and the Navy and for the munitions industries will be eliminated. There is great need for the retrenchment of expenditure for several reasons, including the dwindling revenue due to the expansion of currency and the war disaster, and the necessity there is for more and more expenditures to be made on measures like the demobilization of troops, the relief of sufferers from the war disaster and on projects of reconstruction.

"We have changed to a peace time footing from that of war. But we have no mind to meet any demands for funds to finance projects which have already been cancelled in the interest of economy.

"We naturally expect that the retrenchment of expenditures under the 1945 budget will be to the extent of far more than ¥650,000,000, a figure by which we have already decided that expenditures should be reduced. We foresee a drastic change in the organization of the administrative structure, but it will not materialize at an early date. This was in our minds when we decided that all Ministries should have plans for the execution of their respective budgets under new conditions ready by the end of this month so that the Cabinet may decide the way in which the remainder of the budget should be executed.

"There have for the past four and a half months been disbursements of ¥1,000,000,000 from the First Reserve and ¥330,000,000 from the Second Reserve, a total of ¥1,330,000,000. All these expenditures have not actually been made. It is the policy of the Government to cut down any of the expenditures which have not been made taking full account of the new conditions which have arisen in the country in deciding the extent of the decrease. This policy will be applied to that expenditure which has been incurred in order to meet the needs of the removal of people to places of safety from air attack and the defense of the air and to fulfil contracts whose liabilities are to be borne outside the budget.

Carnotite in Arizona

Dr. Bert S. Butler of the University of Arizona, reported on Friday that Carnotite, one of the ores from which uranium is extracted, is being mined in northeastern Arizona, according to a Domei report from Lisbon quoting a Tucson, Arizona wire. Butler, the Professor of Geology said that the ore had been mined earlier in the century to obtain radium, but the discovery of the Belgian Congo deposits drove the Arizona industry out of business. Later vandium was mined from the same deposits and now uranium the atomic bomb base is being taken from that area.

Forrestal Suggests Figures for U.S. Navy For Postwar Period

A nucleus of 400 warships and 8,000 planes was suggested for the United States postwar navy by Navy Secretary Forrestal in a broadcast on Friday night, adding that that number should be kept in active service while approximately half of the remaining 800 warships and 21,000 planes should be used for training purposes and the rest to be kept as a "reserve fleet," according to a Domei report from Lisbon quoting a Washington cable.

COMRADESHIP IS URGED IN PRESENT EMERGENCY

Nobuya Saka, New Chief of Metropolitan Police, Explains Policy

With the love and reliance of comradeship, the Japanese people should overcome the most difficult situation ever faced by their nation since its founding, declared Nobuya Saka, newly appointed Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police Board. He said:

"We made many sacrifices solely for the purpose of winning the war. We may face a harder life in the future. However difficult the situation may be in the future, with warm comradeship we would like to pursue the way which has been shown by the Imperial Rescript.

"The situation we will face in the future will be full of hardships. However, we will march together with the bright spirit of a great nation.

"What is essential at the moment is the stabilization of the popular sentiment. A rumor which is set afloat in Tokyo will inevitably be exaggerated as it is spread all over the country. Utmost efforts will be exerted to nip in the bud any unfounded rumor. However, in order to perfect police control over rumors, the people are requested to maintain a firm mental attitude so as not to be influenced by rumors.

"In regard to the question of brightening up the people's life and sentiments, the Home Ministry is making endeavors for the restoration of recreational facilities. Also, the Welfare Ministry is attending to the matters relating to clothing, food and housing for air-raid victims and for those who have left their occupations on account of the change in the situation. The Metropolitan Police Board is ready to extend every aid so that all the Japanese people may, with a bright feeling overcome the existing difficult situation.

"With regard to the question of cleaning up the Metropolis, it is the policy of the Metropolitan Police Board to carry it out as soon as definite plans are formulated.

"It is premature to make a definite statement at present regarding the future. It is certain, however, that the people of Tokyo will have opportunities to come into contact with the Occupation Army. Though we were defeated, it is necessary that we should deal with the Occupation Army with the magnanimity worthy of a great nation."

Dr. Iwata Explains Policy

The mission of the Justice Ministry from now on is to see to it that peace and order are preserved and justice observed, declared Dr. Chuzo Iwata, new Justice Minister, in a press interview. Dr. Iwata continued:

"When His Imperial Highness General Prince Naruhiko Higashikuni was ordered to form a Cabinet, he was ordered by His Majesty the Emperor to deal with the pressing issues, observing the Constitution of the Empire and the Imperial Rescript.

"In these postwar days, the Justice Ministry must be more active than it was during the war. In view of the fact that the preservation of peace and order is a pressing problem, the mission of the Ministry is great. Hitherto, the Justice Ministry in cooperation with the Home Ministry, handled the matters concerning the preservation of peace and order, and, furthermore, the military also bore responsibility for preservation of order.

"Japan's relations with the nations of the world, which hitherto relied much on armed strength, will naturally become different. Japan's relations with the world must now be based on justice. With this view in mind, it is most urgent for Japan to bolster justice in strict observance of jurisprudence."

COMMITTEES PUSH STUDY OF SCIENTIFIC EDUCATION

Project Is in Experimental Stage; 750 Pupils Enrolled In Special Classes

In consideration of the importance of science in the future development of Japan, five minor committees have been set up within the Research Institute for Special Scientific Education established by the Education Ministry, stated Tamon Maeda, the new Education Minister.

For the purpose of encouraging scientific education, the Education Ministry established in January this year special scientific classes in three higher normal schools, in Tokyo, Hiroshima and Kanazawa, and similar classes within the Boys' Middle School and the National School attached to the Women's Higher Normal School in Tokyo. In April more such classes were established, in the National School attached to the Kyoto Normal School and in the First Boys' Middle School also of Kyoto, both under the control of Kyoto Imperial University. These classes were set up in the first and second grades of the above-mentioned boys' middle schools and in the fourth, fifth and sixth grades of the above-mentioned national schools. As the number of pupils in each class is limited to 30, some 750 are now enrolled in the special classes.

Since the experiment in concentrated scientific education started, already more than half a year has passed and at present the Education Ministry is considering whether the project should be made a permanent one or not. It is generally criticized that the pupils devoting themselves to scientific studies are apt to become one-sided, but so far they have shown normal growth and, furthermore, their parents are demonstrating extreme interest.

In view of the importance of the project, the Education Ministry has set up five by-committees within the Research Institute for Special Scientific Education, charged with the task of making necessary regulations, installing special facilities, examining the achievements of the pupils, administering the classes, investigating teaching materials and the method of teaching, and giving guidance outside the school and at home. These by-committees, consisting of educational authorities, are to deliberate on various matters consisting scientific education, and by October at the latest, the Education Ministry is expected to formulate definite plans.

U.S., FRENCH HEADS STRESS COMMON POSTWAR AIMS

Trumen, De Gaulle, in Statement, Voice Readiness to Further Bolster Ties

President Truman and General Charles de Gaulle on Saturday issued a joint statement emphasizing the "fundamental harmony" existing between the French and United States postwar aims and expressed the readiness to act in establishing "even closer cooperation between the two countries," according to a Domei dispatch from Lisbon quoting a Washington cable.

Conference Enters 2nd Day

President Truman and General Charles de Gaulle went into the second day of their conference, according to a Washington dispatch received in Lisbon.

The two Allied leaders went into conference at the White House and were joined in the discussion by French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault. They discussed matters affecting the postwar reconstruction of Europe and the Far East.

Regarding western Europe, De Gaulle said that France did not want to annex any German territory. However, he added that Germans in French and American held territories in Germany have repeatedly attacked France and thus Allied control must continue. The French leader said that France hoped for a revision of the occupation zone in Germany. De Gaulle further disclosed that France will propose the internationalization of the Ruhr region of Germany at the coming meeting of the council of Allied Foreign Ministers at London.

De Gaulle also pointed out that the United States would have to take a leading role in the Far East, and that France must render full cooperation. In conclusion, General De Gaulle said that France intends to maintain sovereignty in Indo-China and New Caledonia. France will make Indo-China a greater nation of self-government.

The Mitsubishi Bank, Limited

CAPITAL .... [illegible]

President
TAKEO KATO
Vice-President
ZENSAKU SEKINE
Managing Directors
KENKICHI TAKAGI
KANOH SHUNDO
SHINPEI WATANABE
YAZO KUMASAKA

HEAD OFFICE
8, Marunouchi 2-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo

Inland Branches
Tokyo, Yokohama, Otaru, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Okayama, Hiroshima, Shimonoseki, Kokura, Fukuoka, etc.

Foreign Branches
Dairen, Shanghai

PEOPLE URGED TO DISPLAY GREAT SPIRIT OF BUSHIDO

Must Face Coming of Allied Troops With Dignity and Broadmindedness

We must face the coming of the Allied troops with dignity and broadmindedness—with that spirit which led the samurai of old to fight for all he was worth in battle, but once he owned defeat, gave him the magnanimity of heart never to brood over what was finished. This is the attitude of the fencing master, Hiromichi Nakayama, who says:

"There is no sense in going over what is already past and done. To brood over past events is the way of the weakling. In olden times, the samurai never mouthed what was finished. He fought for all he was worth against the enemy, but once he owned defeat, the way of a true samurai was to love his enemy with greater love than before the fight.

"In fencing, we call this spirit, "ohen" or adapting one's self to the change. In other words, it is a condition where after realising and acknowledging the natural tide of affairs, all past ambitions are given up and a state of nothingness is reached. This requires magnanimity of heart. It is the ultimate meaning of the art of fencing. We must greet the Allied Army with just such a spirit. Yesterday they were enemies but today they are no longer so. If we cannot think of them as being no longer enemies, than it cannot be said that we truly understand the spirit of bushido.

"If there is the least feeling of ill-will harbored in our hearts and if we cannot take a broad outlook, it is bound to show in our faces and attitude, giving cause for others to think of us as cowardly. I believe that the greatness of a nation lies in its broadminded attitude."

The Yokohama Specie Bank Limited

Established 1880

Capital (Paid up) ... ¥[illegible]
Reserve Funds ... ¥[illegible]

PRESIDENT:
S. ARAKAWA
VICE-PRESIDENTS:
K. ITOH, S. YANAGIDA
DIRECTORS:
S. Arakawa, K. Itoh, Viscount H. Kano, G. Kishinami, N. Kawamura, I. Hirai, K. Matsumoto, K. Kitamura, Y. Imagawa, H. Ochi.
Auditors:
N. Ikeda, M. Mitsuya, J. Kiyose, T. Yamamoto.

Head Office, Yokohama

BRANCHES & AGENCIES
Japan
Fukuoka, Kobe, Matsumoto, Moji, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Otaru, Tokyo.
Manchoukuo & Mongolia
Changchiakow, Dairen, Fengtien (Shoseikan & Naniwa), Harbin, Hsinking, Yingkow.
China
Canton, Chefoo, Hankow, Hangchow, Hoihow, Hongkong, Joshu, Kowloon, Macao, Nanking, Ningpo, Peking (Seijyo & 7 Ku), Pengpu, Shanghai, Sasi, Shiweiyo, Tientsin (Asahigai & 3rd St. & Miyajima & Totan), Tsinan, Tsingtao.
French Indo-China
Haiphong, Hanoi, Saigon.
Thailand
Alor-Star, Bangkok, Kota-Bharu, Kuala-Trengganu.
Malai
Ipoh, Johore-Bharu, Kuala-Kangsar, Kuala-Lipis, [illegible], Kuantan, Malacca, Penang, Seremban, Shonan, [illegible] (Shonan), Taiping.
Sumatra
Bencoolen, Bukit-Tinggi, [illegible], Kota-Raja, Lho-Seumawe, [illegible], Padang, Pakanbaroe, Palembang, Pangkal-Pinang, Pematang-Siantar, Siboiga, Telok-Betong.
Djawa
Bandoeng, Bodjonegoro, Bogor, Djakarta (Stationsplein & Noordwijk) Djember, Djogjakarta, Kediri, Madioen, Magelang, Malang, Pamekasan, Pekalongan, Poerwokerto, Semarang, Serang, Soerakarta, Soerabaya, Tjirebon.
Borneo
Api, Burnei, Kuala-Belait, [illegible], Kudat, Miri, Sandakan, [illegible], Tawao.
Temporarily Closed
Alexandria, Berlin, [illegible], Bombay, Calcutta, Hamburg, Honolulu, Karachi, Lashio, London, Los Angeles, Mandalay, Manila, Maymyo, Mergui, Moulmein, Myingyan, New York, Paris, Prome, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shwebo, Sydney, Taunggyi, Tavoy.

Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.

RECONSTRUCTION ZONES MADE FOR METROPOLIS

¥36,000,000 to Be Expended For New Houses; Work Being Completed by October

"Reconstruction Dwelling Zones" will be constructed in Tokyo Metropolis for the benefit of those who have lost their houses through air raids with an expenditure of ¥36,000,000 and the reconstruction work is scheduled to be completed by the end of October. The budget for ¥36,000,000 was already approved by the metropolis council held on August 1 for the construction of wartime dwelling zones. However, because of the end of the war the Tokyo Metropolis authorities studied the plan for the construction of wartime dwelling zones and finally reached the decision on the construction of "Reconstruction Dwelling Zones" using the same expenditure.

Houses to be built will be simplified ones. Each house is to cover five tsubo and will have, in addition, a space of five tsubo. A space of 10 meters will be left between the houses. One "Tonari-gumi" or Neighborhood Association will be comprised of 10 houses and "Chokai" will be composed of 30 to 40 houses. Each "Chokai" will have a farm to maintain its self-sufficiency and an open space of about 1,000 tsubo.

Tokyo Metropolis plans to purchase 3,000,000 tsubo out of the devastated area at the expenditure of ¥25,000,000 for the construction of "Reconstruction Dwelling Zones." For the cleaning up of the devastated land purchased by Tokyo Metropolis, students and other labor power will be mobilized for labor service.

At an expenditure of ¥11,000,000 temporary houses numbering 2,800 will be constructed first. Each house will be equipped with electric and gas facilities.

2,400,000 Tokyoites Remain

Tokyo residents numbering 2,400,000 out of the entire populace of 6,500,000 have remained in the Metropolis to the last, and the number of private houses has decreased by 70 per cent as compared with the number in prewar days, according to investigations made by May 31 when largescale raids on Tokyo ended.

Prior to the commencement of the war, the population of Tokyo stood round 6,500,000, but due to volunteer, compulsory and collective evacuations and a considerable number of air raid victims, the total number of the Tokyo populace has decreased to 2,400,000 out of which 240,000, exactly or ten per cent, carried on to the last in the areas laid waste by the air raids.

In Honjo where damage was most conspicuous only four per cent of the former population remain and in Joto and Fukagawa, six per cent, in Yotsuya, Koishikawa and Asakusa, 10 per cent and in Kojimachi, Kanda, Nihonbashi, Akasaka, Ushigome, Kamata, Yodobashi and Arakawa, 20 per cent.

The number of houses sharply decreased by more than 70 per cent. In prewar days, there were 1,300,000 houses in Tokyo, but at present the number has decreased to 370,000 which include those pulled down purposely to minimize damage by air attacks. Because of the unproportionately large decrease of houses compared with the decrease of population, in some houses, two or three or more families are now living together, bringing the average number of the members of one family to seven or eight. In view of the scarcity of houses, Japan today confronts a serious problem of housing.

THEATERS REOPENING SOON

Many Shochiku, Toho Playhouses to Resume Business

Although such places as the Kabuki Theater, Embujo and the Meiji-za besides a considerable number of other theaters were hit by the raids, some Shochiku and Toho owned theaters survived the attacks, of which the Toho Gekijo, Yurakuza and Teigeki can be opened to the public at any time. With a few repairs the Nichigeki and Toyoko Theaters expect to open soon.

Shochiku and Toho theaters and some others that will soon open their doors are Tokyo Gekijo, Hogakuza, Shinjuku Daiichi Gekijo, Kinryukan, Asakusa Shingekijo, Taishokan, Asakusa Engeijo, Tokyo Gekijo underground theater, Shinjuku Shochiku (all Shochiku theaters); Teigeki, Toho Gekijo, Yuraku-za, Nichigeki, Toho Little Theater, Toyoko Gekijo, Tachibanatei (all Toho owned); Asakusa Kagetsu, Asakusa Daito, Jurakuza and Ningyo-cho Suehirotei.

Obituary

Jun Tozaka passed away in Nagano on August 9 due to kidney trouble at the age of 46. Funeral services were held Sunday at his residence in Asagaya, Suginami-ku, Tokyo. Mr. Tozaka graduated from the Philosophy Department of Kyoto Imperial University. Later he devoted himself to writing books and endeavored to popularize philosophical and scientific thoughts.

CHOSEN, TAIWAN STAY CALM

No Disturbance in Economic World Seen Despite End of War

The trend of public feeling in Chosen and Taiwan with the termination of war is to be particularly noted. According to information reaching the Tokyo branch of the Bank of Taiwan, the feelings of the people who have enjoyed 51 years of united government remain extremely calm in spite of the sudden changes in the times.

In the economic world there has been no disturbance. Withdrawal of deposits have been confined to very small amounts and for this reason, notes issued by the Bank of Taiwan from August 15, the day of the proclamation of the Imperial Rescript, up to August 22 have not been unwarrantedly high, with the total amount being about ¥40,000,000 to ¥50,000,000.

FARMERS ARE EXHORTED TO INCREASE FOODSTUFFS

Recovery of Japan Depends Greatly Upon Agriculture, Says Dr. Kotaro Sengoku

An appeal was made to the farmers of the country by Dr. Kotaro Sengoku, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, in a radio speech on the evening of August 21, to redouble their efforts to increase the production of foodstuffs and thus respond to the Imperial Will as indicated in the Imperial Rescript terminating the war. Mr. Sengoku said:

"Thanks to the farmers not a single person starved in Japan during the war. This is remarkable when it is remembered that the agricultural villages were suffering from a severe shortage of fertilizer and labor and that the farmers found considerable difficulty in getting their supplies of materials for agriculture.

"How was it that they were capable of the superhuman effort without which it would have been impossible to ensure that no one starved in the country throughout the war which was a great strain on the agricultural resources of the country? It was because they believed in the slogans 'Don't lose the war,' and 'Fight it out!' and acted according to them.

"Put in another way, they made a full demonstration of their indomitable will which has marked them from generation to generation since the founding of the Empire. The war has ended in a manner unexpected by them. The acceptance of the Potsdam Declaration made an end of their wartime mission to the State. But there is no occasion for pessimism on their part. This is not the time for any one group of people to hold another blamable for the situation which has developed.

People Must Unite

"The important thing for the people is to unite in observing the Imperial Rescript terminating the war. Then I am certain that they will find the way out of the difficulty in which they are placed today. There can not be any difference in the way of the farmers and other groups of people. The farmers are called upon to secure an adequate supply of foodstuffs and make it available to the people through the Government.

"Their concern has hitherto been not to let the people go hungry. Their business henceforth should be to make the people eat their fill. By doing so they can hope to respond to the Imperial Will. The termination of the war has led to a situation in which the farmers must bear far greater responsibilities than they have hitherto borne.

"Agriculture has provided the basis of Japan in the past. Whether restrictions will be put on the agricultural activities of Japan in the days to come is not clear. According to the Potsdam Declaration Japan will probably be called upon to make agriculture her principal pursuit for the present. There is every prospect that much of the rate at which Japan will be able to recover from the effects of the defeat in the war, will depend upon the amount of energy the farmers put into the work of increasing the production of foodstuffs.

"It is not enough for the farmers to increase their crops. They are under obligation to train in the art of agriculture those who have moved to the agricultural provinces in addition to those industrial workers who are going in for agriculture. Their success in getting sufferers from the war disaster and industrial workers to settle down to tilling the land will be a large factor in the construction of a new Japan.

Must Increase Crops

"Above all, the farmers are called upon to increase their crops. There is no short cut to the solution of the problem of increasing foodstuffs. In the first place, more arable land must be brought under cultivation. Secondly, the work of reclaiming waste lands must be taken up on a large scale. Thirdly, existing agricultural lands must be so adjusted as to bring about an increase in the output of foodstuffs. The new conditions make it imperative for the farmers to divide their attention among a variety of functions, including the growing of rice, the growing of vegetables, cattle-breeding, chicken-raising and silkworm culture.

"I hope that an end will be made of the policy of requiring the farmers to go through this procedure or that in order to carry on. The authorities intend henceforth to take into account the wishes of the farmers in the formulation of the agricultural policy. They will meet the requests of the farmers as far as they are able to do so, consistently with the maintenance of the supply of foodstuffs. On the other hand, they expect the farmers to do their utmost to secure an adequate supply of rice and other farm products.

"The object of the authorities is to rely on the various agricultural organizations to take the initiative in devising steps to solve the problem of ending all handicaps to the increased production of foodstuffs involved in the conditions under which they are bound to perform their functions. Hitherto State organs have led the agricultural organizations. The days to come should see the agricultural organizations leading the State organs concerned in agricultural associations, especially those in the center of the State structure, to make their influence felt in the manner best calculated to promote a speedy solution of the situation which has grown out of the termination of the war.

"It is the farmers that are responsible for producing rice and other farm products of necessity for the maintenance of national life. Thus they have the right to have their interests fully considered in the formulation of measures related to agricultural administration.

"In short, the authorities are prepared to create a condition permitting the farmers to go about their work in a cheerful atmosphere. It is to be hoped that they will see they do not come under the influence of unfounded reports and devote themselves to the performance of the function of increasing the output of foodstuffs, and thereby meet the Imperial Wishes as expressed in the Imperial Rescript terminating the war."

COMMUNICATIONS SETUP NOW BEING RESTORED

Public to Receive First Consideration, Official Announcement Reveals

The Communications Board is restoring its activities to a peacetime footing and utmost efforts will be exerted to give convenience to the public. For this purpose, the Communications Rehabilitation Headquarters is to be established within the Board, and already telegraph, telephone and mail censorship has been lifted.

In this connection the Communications Board made the following announcement on August 21:

1. In order to make general plans for the restoration of activities by means of speedily repairing their air raid damage, the Communications Rehabilitation Headquarters is to be set up under the direct jurisdiction of the President of the Communications Board. The new Headquarters is to be headed by the Vice-President of the Board who is to be assisted by the Director of the General Affairs Bureau. In order to speed up repairs on damaged telegraph and telephone facilities, a restoration bureau will be set up in the Headquarters.

2. Various wartime regulations will be abolished for the convenience of the public. As to telegraphs, dispatch of personal messages has been regulated, but the controls will be lifted gradually with the completion of repairs. At present, however, dispatch of congratulatory or condolence messages will not be accepted at post offices. Special delivery of telegrams cannot be conducted as speedily as in prewar days for a while yet. Priority in installing and transferring telephones will be hereafter given to peacetime concerns. However, due to lack of materials and the difficulty of repairing broken wires and of rebuilding the post-offices which were damaged in air raids, it will be sometime yet before all lines can be restored. The collection of telephones is to be stopped immediately. Along with the restoration of transportation facilities, speedy mail delivery will become possible. Furthermore, limitation on the sending of parcels and examination of the contents will be gradually modified.

3. In accordance with the August wishes of His Majesty the Emperor mail censorship was abolished.

4. In order to counter inflation, the people will be encouraged to save. No limitation will be made on the amount of withdrawals, but the people are advised not to draw out an unnecessarily large amount of money, deluded by such false rumors as that moratorium will come into effect.

5. As to postcards and stamps, large amounts will not be available due to lack of pulp, but the authorities concerned will exert their utmost to meet the public's demands.

In connection with the restoration of communications, Tokisaburo Shiobara, President of the Communications Board, said, "No matter what lie ahead, we are determined to attend to our respective duties in obedience to the August Wishes expounded in the Imperial Rescript. However, as 500,000 telephone lines, 47 per cent of the total number, are cut off, as 50 per cent of all the owners in Tokyo are air raid victims, as 1,500 post-offices were burnt down and as 23,000 employes suffered from aerial attacks, the people must not expect to see an immediate revival of communication activities as vigorous as in prewar days.

"Tokyo, Osaka and other big cities sustained the heaviest damage. The fact that only 26,000 telephones out of 200,000 are now usable in Tokyo attests to the severity of damage in the Metropolis.

Be Broadminded, Strive for Friendship, Peking Dailies Urge Chinese, Japanese

With the conclusion of the war, Chinese newspapers at Peking have shown sudden activity, especially the Hwa Pei Hsin Pao, which once had the largest circulation, and other papers supported by Chungking and which had been suspended have now resumed publication, according to a Peking report to Domei. The Minpao (belonging to the Military Affairs Committee group), the Kuo Min Jih Pao (organ of the Kuomintang), the Kung hwa Jih Pao, the Ping Wan Pao, the Peking Jih Pao, and the Shih Pao have regained their former circulations and activity. All these newspapers are placed under the direction of the North China Office of the Central Propaganda Department.

"With the conclusion of the war, we should give up all past sentiments and strive for postwar recovery with the spirit of Chinese-Japanese friendship, displaying the broadminded attitude of a great people," wrote the Pei hwa Hsinpao, in explaining what attitude the Chinese public should take in meeting the new situation.

The Kung hwa Jih Pao wrote as follows under the heading "To the people of Japan:"

"In the recent war, Japan and China fought with arms, but between the peoples of the two countries there exists no enmity, and there is no reason why we should regard each other with hostility. We love peace. At this moment, think of the sufferings of the people in the past eight years. We follow the orders of our Government and meet you in the broadminded spirit of a great people. We will say again that you, the Japanese, should know that in the prosecution of the war we never regarded the people of Japan as our enemy."

All newspapers told the Chinese people never to commit any unlawful acts against the Japanese, and urged the construction of a foundation for friendship between Japan and China, with the broadminded attitude of a great race.

NIPPON MEN OF CULTURE HAVE IMPORTANT TASK

Must Raise Japanese Literature Equal to That of Whole World, Says Kikuchi

With the great task imposed upon them not only of placing Japanese culture on a plane equal to that of the world but also of interweaving Japanese ideas into that culture, it is evident that postwar men of culture in this country will play a most important role in future Japan, declared Kan Kikuchi, dean of Japanese Literature, in an interview with a Domei representative recently. The gist of Mr. Kikuchi's talk follows:

"Japanese culture during the war was forced to take an isolated position which was quite unfortunate. A re-examination of the purely Japanese culture of a return to it is a great accomplishment, it is true, but that alone does not entitle this country to be on the level of world culture. Hereafter, we must combine the precious harvest of the latest war, that is, what is characteristically Japanese, with the common ideas and ideals of the world. In the field of device or technique we have yet much to learn from foreign countries. From now on we must absorb such things in earnest. In this sense, Japanese literature will develop to a great extent hereafter.

"A great war literature in the true sense of the term will appear from now on, and I am highly expectant of its possibilities. In fact, the Japanese lost the war but through the war the great qualities of the Japanese people which are worthy of respect have been demonstrated throughout the world, and I feel certain that people throughout the world will show a deep interest in Japanese culture. We should seize this opportunity and introduce Japanese culture to the world.

Dissolving Asia Association

The Dai Nippon Asia Development Association has decided to dissolve itself under the changed circumstances confronting Japan, it was disclosed by Eiji Amau, its director-general, at its leading officials' meeting. The dissolution ceremony will take place on August 31.

METROPOLIS TO RESTORE STREET CAR, BUS LINES

Future Plans Are Detailed by Traffic Bureau to Brighten Peoples' Convenience

The restoration of the metropolis street car and bus lines as a forerunner of the reconstruction plans is getting under way. In this connection the Traffic Bureau of the metropolis said:

"The first requisite for the reconstruction of the metropolis is to restore to normal conditions the street car and bus lines. Through loss of a consideerable number of street cars through the raids, only 350 cars are in operation at present. However including those which escaped being burned but through lack of material could not be repaired and perforce were idle but which can now be restored through the switching over of materials for civilian use, the street cars can be easily increased to twice the present number.

"Bus lines too have been radically decreased with only about 100 cars running. Like the street cars, now that fuel and other accessory parts are obtainable for civilian consumption buses can be increased to three or four times the present number.

"As soon as the necessary equipment is available, it is the plan of the traffic department to resume services which have been discontinued but it must be borne in mind that under present circumstances it is difficult to effect this instantly although every effort possible will be made.

"Next in order to brighten up the life of the metropolis dwellers, the authorities are thinking of repainting the cars as soon as possible, but just now this too can only be done bit by bit. Up till now traffic in the metropolis was severely restricted with the war coming first in all things but from now on it will be the aim of the authorities to their best to improve conditions so as not to cause inconvenience, to the public."

NOTED ACTOR DIES IN RAID

Sadao Maruyama Is Killed in Atomic Bombing at Hiroshima

Sadao Maruyama, well-known actor of the Tsukiji Little Theater, who as head of the Sakura Unit of the Travelling Dramatic Federation, was giving performances in Hiroshima was killed at the time of the atomic bombing on Hiroshima city on August 6. A native of Matsuyama city, the 45-year-old actor had been active recently in films and as a dramatic reader.

Six other members of the 13 actors and actresses who comprised the unit were also killed while no news is available as to whether Miss Keiko Sonoi, and others are dead or alive. With confirmation of details, services will be held by the federation for the Sakura Unit, which is its first sacrifice.

COLLECTIVE WORK BEGUN BY OKINAWA ISLANDERS

U.S. Authorities Set Up Labor System to Make Residents Work for All

In order to utilize the labor of the 225,000 Okinawa islanders who are crowded in a small space not more than one-tenth of the entire area, a system of collective labor has been established by the American military authorities, revealed an AP correspondent in his dispatch from the Okinawas on August 21, Domei reports from Lisbon. Describing this special system which has been set up just at the time when the interest of the whole world is focussed on the American administration in the occupied areas, the correspondent said:

"All the Okinawa residents must work for the interest of all and if anyone refuses to participate in collective labor, he is to be classified as a capital criminal and shall be subjected to such humiliation as endured by the New Englanders in the 17th Century.

"The Ishikawa Internment Camp which shelters 25,000 islanders is situated in one of the most beautiful places on the islands. Everyone of the internees is tasked with a specific duty. Women must dig potatoes during the daytime and take them to the market in bags when evening comes. All these potatoes are then divided among the internees. Those who harvest peas, rice and corn also must take them to the designated market. Cereal, flour and other things which are sent from the United States are given to the women in line when they show their rationing tickets.

"Those who have neglected to contribute their share, must carry with them a board on which is written, I have neglected to contribute my share of potatoes today. Those who have not been drafted for labor service must work at the lumber factory, or construct necessary buildings for sanitation purposes. Children who occupy the largest percentage of the populace are employed in dividing up foodstuffs and cleaning the streets and the market.

"The islanders are able to harvest enough for themselves, but extra foodstuffs worth 7.5 cents each are being given by the military administration authorities. When foodstuffs are abundant the price is to be lowered. The Ishikawa Internment Camp is being constructed by the islanders themselves without any financial aid from the American forces. The islanders bring necessary timber and other things from the demolished houses and are building their own dwellings under the guidance of native carpenters.

"The relief work is entrusted to the Army and the work of construction to the Navy. Revealing the success of the collective work system a certain American Navy lieutenat said that the rehabilitation of the islands had been progressing successfully and during the past one month no difficulty had occurred among the islanders."

Allies Enter Vienna

British, American and French occupational troops have entered the Austrian capital of Vienna and they will share in the feeding of Vienna beginning from September 1, according to a Vienna report of August 24 received in Berne.

PRESS COMMENTS

Monday, August 27

ON THE EVE OF THE ENTRY OF ALLIED FORCES

ASAHI—Taketora Ogata, President of the Board of Information, in his speech entitled "On the eve of the entry of the Allied forces" drew the attention of the people toward their mental preparedness. At present the concern of the people, official and otherwise, is directed to various postwar issues. The establishment of the Reconstruction Board has been planned and all sorts of views, ideas and suggestions are being offered in the domain of culture, ideology, learning, politics and economy. Now is the time to plan for the future. It is undeniable, however, that the greatest issue confronting the people is the situation that will be brought about after the advance of the Allied forces and how that situation should be dealt with.

Some are very optimistic and others extremely pessimistic. In this connection, one has to recall the fact that the war was a war of life or death. It should also be remembered that peace came as a result of unconditional surrender.

Whether or not the new situation will be utilized for a new chance or be taken as a dead opportunity will depend on the extent of the thoroughness of the penitence of the one hundred million people, the extent of the thoroughness of their thought and the depth of their faith. Our way may prove to be thorny but it is God's favor. If we stand on this idea, any mistaken attitude on the part of our people on the eve of the advance of the Allied forces is unthinkable. It is possible that the vanquished in war should prove the victor in peace. We are not denied our way to superiority in learning and in faith.

The one hundred million people should enter into a penitential life without saying who was wrong. At the same time, we sincerely are from the bottom of our heart hope that the American troops will make a peaceful advance and make a moral contribution to lasting world peace.

Yukizawa Given Post

Chiyoji Yukizawa, former Governor of Ehime Prefecture and president of the Shikoku Administrative Council, was appointed vice-president of the Nippon Medical Relief Corporation by the Welfare Ministry, on August 22.

1 Killed in Shimane Fire

A fire started from the Shimane prefectural government office at 2 a.m. on August 24 and the two storied main building was completely burned down before it was brought under control at 5 a.m. One person was reported killed.

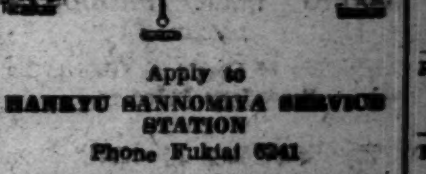
TAKARAZUKA HOTEL

Takarazuka, Hyogo-Ken

In front of Takarazuka Minamiguchi Station, Hankyu Line

ROOM RATES

Single	¥ 6.00 and up
Double	¥ 9.00 " "
Single with bath	¥ 8.00 " "
Double " "	¥12.00 " "



Apply to

HANKYU SANNOMIYA SERVICE STATION

Phone Fukiai 6341

HANKYU UMEDA SERVICE STATION

Phone Kita 3400

TAKARAZUKA HOTEL

Phone Takarazuka 61

ASO KANKO HOTEL

im Aso—National-Park

Schonster Kurort auf Kyushu

Aktiver Vulkan und Natur-Wunder

Praise (E. P.): Einbettig ¥8.00 an

Zweibettig ¥8.00 an

World-Renowned Tonic & Aromatic Pills.

Aside from energy making hormons, it is a combination of practically all vitally essential medical elements conducive to good health!

Office workers who are in lack of exercise are specially recommended to promote digestion by taking JINTAN daily.

Good for: Biliousness, Headache, Vertigo, [illegible], Indigestion and Diarrhoea.

Sampo's Specialities

JIATOMIN tablets — For digestion and nutrition

TERUUTI-MAIU — For Vitamin B Deficiency

TOFUMEL — For Wounds and Hongkong Foot

SAMPO Pharmaceautical CO., LTD.

Head Office: 40, 1-chome, Shimo-ochiai, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo

Classified Ads

Advertisements or replies to same by POSTCARD, [illegible] TYPEWRITTEN and [illegible] the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Wanted to Exchange

GENTLEMEN'S brand new shoes (10 mon) wanted in exchange for Japanese made radio in perfect condition. Apply Box 210, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

WHITE linen suit (medium size), white linen trousers, one pair white leather shoes (almost new, size 10½ mon) [illegible] exchange for foodstuffs. Apply Box 203, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Rent

SMALL house or 2-3 rooms with use of bath and kitchen, possibly fully or partly furnished in Omori or quiet [illegible] of Tokyo by 2 neutral foreigners. Apply Box 209, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

For Sale

GENTLEMEN'S brown shoes (used, but perfectly repaired), 10½ mon, and one gentlemen's leather belt [illegible] for immediate sale. Apply Box 213, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

GENTLEMEN'S silk polo summer shirts—3 white slightly worn, 2 [illegible] brand new); ladies' black leather handbag; oil cooking stove; spare G.E. [illegible] lamp (brand new) for Eastman [illegible] picture projector; music notes [illegible] aria collection, published in Germany; English books (novels and [illegible] stories), for immediate sale. Apply Box 212, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

LADIES' silk dresses (medium [illegible]), woolen jacket, fur and several pairs of shoes (size: 9½ mon—[illegible]). Also [illegible] for gentlemen's [illegible] (Polar), and white linen [illegible] (medium size), for immediate sale or exchange with any foodstuffs. Apply Box 173, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

RUBBERIZED raincoat, brand new, [illegible] grey, for immediate sale. Apply Box 218, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SHIBAURA electric refrigerator, [illegible] size, in perfect condition. Only slightly used, for sale immediately. [illegible] should arrange transportation from Tokyo suburb. Apply Box 211, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

STEEL bed (3 ft. 3 in. × 6 ft. [illegible]) [illegible] mattress, mosquito net, [illegible] Spring is in excellent condition. [illegible] case 3 ft. × 2 ft. 8 in., [illegible] × 3 ft., hat and umbrella stand [illegible] mirror, (2 ft. 2 in. × 1 ft.). [illegible] Apply Box 201, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SPARE G.E. Mazda Lamps [illegible] for Eastman Moving Picture [illegible]. Apply Box 88, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

WOMAN'S bicycle, almost new, in [illegible] condition, for sale to highest bidder or exchange for suitable [illegible]. May be inspected at any time at [illegible] Soshigaya 2-chome, Setagaya-ku. Apply Box 204, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

BABY carriage and electric [illegible] wanted in Karuizawa. [illegible] price. Apply Box 217, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

GREGG'S shorthand instruction books, elementary and advanced, [illegible] electric iron, small or medium [illegible] desired. If possible with [illegible]. Apply Box 208, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

PHONOGRAPHS, records, [illegible] phonographs, electric [illegible] machines, accordions, [illegible] writers. Office hours: [illegible] Rhythm-sha, 2, Jimbo-cho, [illegible] Kanda-ku, Tokyo.

PORTABLE gramophone, Victor or Columbia, either will be accepted but must be in perfect condition. Apply Box 215, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

PORTABLE typewriter, [illegible] wood, must be in excellent [illegible]. Apply Box 186, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

RAINCOAT, for man, [illegible] Japanese made, wanted. [illegible] price. Or in exchange [illegible] make, summer suit. Apply Box 183, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SMOKING requisites—pipes, [illegible] lighters and etc. Also electric [illegible] tor, and waffle iron. [illegible] 219, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

STANDARD typewriter, Underwood [illegible] ferable, new or slightly used [illegible] will be accepted. Apply Box 214, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

UPRIGHT piano, any Japanese [illegible] must be in perfect condition, [illegible] state particulars. Apply Box 221, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

VOLUMINOUS postage stamps [illegible] or without postage stamps [illegible] pouch for single stamps [illegible] paper; stamp hinges. Apply [illegible] Tateshinakogen, [illegible] gun, Nagano-ken.

Institution Wanted

ENGLISH conversation lesson [illegible] from lady instructor, once [illegible] pupil's home. Apply Box 216, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Professional Notices

DENTAL

K. IIZUKA, D.D.S. Specialist [illegible] bridge and porcelain [illegible] hours: 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. [illegible] Dori, Marunouchi Bldg. [illegible] Marunouchi 23-0503.

[illegible]

PROF. Dr. S. Miyoshi, [illegible] English and German [illegible] 2:30-5 p.m. [illegible] Bldg. [illegible] Kudanshita [illegible]

Nippon Times
Published by The Nippon Times, Ltd.

TOKYO OFFICE:
2, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 358.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5850, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyo-yubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICE:
OSAKA: Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥10.00; six months, ¥58.00; one year, ¥115.00. Postage ¥0.60 per month to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo, China and the Southern Regions and ¥1.50 to foreign countries. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

Publisher and Printer:
SHOICHI KAWAMURA

TOKYO, TUESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1945

Reform of the Administrative Structure

The reform of the administrative structure, which the present Cabinet has taken up as one of its primary tasks, is a much needed step which will meet with widespread approval. The cabinet structure which has hitherto existed, which was the result of the sweeping reorganization carried out by the Tojo Cabinet, was designed to meet the requirements of the war. Obviously, now that the war has ended, a fundamental reconversion to the needs of peace was urgently necessary.

But a reform was also urgently needed for the reason that the reorganization effected by the Tojo Cabinet was not carried out in a perfectly rational or logical manner. Too much consideration was paid to inter-departmental politics and to the interplay of jurisdictional interests among the various ministries. Even as a wartime instrument, the old cabinet structure was far from satisfactory. There was vital need for the restoration of logic and order into the cabinet structure even apart from the reconversion from the requirements of war to the requirements of peace. The new plan of organization which the Government has now adopted, therefore, is warranted by more than one consideration.

For instance, when the Munitions Ministry was first established to take charge of the administration of munitions production and particularly of the production of aircraft, it was of course done in response to the requirements of the time. The incorporation of the greater part of the old Commerce and Industry Ministry into the Munitions Ministry to form the nucleus of the latter was logical enough, but it is difficult to justify the haphazard manner in which all matters concerning civilian industries, which formerly came under the jurisdiction of the old Commerce and Industry Ministry but which could not properly be handled by the Munitions Ministry, were transferred arbitrarily to the Agriculture and Commerce Ministry. For the result of this transfer was to turn the Agriculture and Commerce Ministry, which should have been in fact a Ministry of Food, into a vast, loosely organized office with no coordinated function.

The very artificial union of the Ministry of Communications and the Ministry of Railways into a single Ministry of Transportation and Communications was another move which proved to be a meaningless toying with the administrative structure. The impracticability of the unnatural union was tacitly admitted by the subsequent establishment of the semi-independent Board of Communications.

The separation of all agencies dealing with East Asiatic matters from their previous affiliations and their formation into a Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs did nothing to facilitate the actual work which had to be carried on. It was simply a measure which gave the Government an object to lean back and regard with satisfaction as something which rounded out its outward appearance.

Fortunately, in the reform of the administrative structure which the present Cabinet is carrying out, these faults of the old system are being remedied. Taking as the point of departure the changes necessitated by the disarmament and territorial relinquishment demanded by the conditions imposed for the re-establishment of peace, the Government is undertaking an extensive reorganization of the entire administrative machinery. The Munitions Ministry has been abolished and the old Ministry of Commerce and Industry has been revived. The Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs has been absorbed into the Foreign Office. A part of the work of the Agriculture and Commerce Minitry has been transferred back to the revived Commerce and Industry Ministry, so that the former can start out anew as the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry to devote its major efforts to the work of food administration, as it rightly should. The Board of Communications will, in all probability, soon be restored to its former status as an independent ministry. Moreover, it is logically expected that a Ministry of Reconstruction will shortly be established as an independent office to deal with the vitally important plans for the postwar rehabilitation of the nation.

These reforms, however welcome, are nevertheless merely a part of the work which is expected of the present Cabinet as a matter of course in consequence of the ending of the war. They simply provide for the organization preparatory to the efficient tackling of the Government's postwar task; they do not constitute the major essence of the task itself. After the obviously necessary and expected reforms in external form have been carried out, the Government must still effect a fundamental reform in the spirit of the whole of the internal administration. Merely reorganizing the structure of the cabinet and reviving the system of the prewar period will not be enough to lay the foundations of Japan's political, economic, diplomatic, and administrative reconstruction in the coming era of revolutionary developments.

At this time when the nation stands poised on the threshold of a new era, all the evils of the old administrative system must be firmly established. For such a fundamental reform, the whole of the Japanese Government must be carefully studied and plans formulated from every angle. A fundamental reform of the civil service system, a re-study of the very nature of the cabinet system and the question of the responsibility of the ministers of state, and a re-evaluation of the Diet system are called for. The work of reform by the present Cabinet has but just started.

U.S. CASUALTIES REVEALED

Army and Navy Losses Total 1,070,819, Washington Admits

United States Army and Navy losses in men totaling 1,070,819 as confirmed up to August 23 were announced in detail by the United States Army authorities, according to a Washington dispatch reaching Domei through Lisbon the same day.

Army losses were disclosed as killed in action, 199,656; wounded, 571,179; missing, 33,543; taken prisoner, 119,103; or a total of 923,481.

Navy losses were revealed as killed in action, 53,229; wounded, 80,039; missing, 10,426; taken prisoner, 3,644; or a total of 147,338.

Navy losses show a decrease of 43 as compared with the announcement made on August 17 but this is the result of the revision in the figures for those wounded, missing and taken prisoner.

MAKING MILK PRODUCTS

Production of Casein as Glue to Be Secondary Industry

The production of casein from milk as glue to be used for wooden planes will be discontinued with the close of the war. Henceforth stress will be laid in the manufacture of condensed milk and other milk products and the output of casein will be a secondary industry in using surplus milk.

However, for such peacetime industry as the manufacture of veneer, furniture and toys, a considerable amount of casein will be needed. Accordingly, the use of casein will be switched over for the revival of these light industries.

Increasing Cigarette Ration

Rationing of cigarettes will be increased to five per day within two or three months but due to the difficulty of transportation, the present rationing of three a day will be maintained for sometime yet. Special distribution of cigarettes which some pueople have been receiving at offices is to be discontinued, and thus surplus hands will be employed for the increase of foodstuff and other absolutely necessary products. The distribution of cigarettes is to be conducted as before by neighborhood associations.

Kanto Traveling Eased

Due to the completion of the first evacuation of the Imperial Forces, limitation on the sale of railway tickets for trains leaving and arriving in Tokyo and its vicinity in the Kanto district has been lifted, the Tokyo Railway Bureau anounced at 11 a.m. Sunday. Whenever necessary limitation will be enforced in any district, the announcement further revealed.

OUR CULTURAL TIES

Close Affinity With Southern Regions Is Noted

(By A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR)

I

In ancient times when stone and metal utensils were in vogue in Japan, there were mirrors set with knobs and arabesque figures and bronze bells, besides helmets and metal fittings of the saddle. Some of these mirrors were ornamented with hunters' designs and primitive houses. The elements of all these objects are said to have been derived from the south. Although it is stated that most of the ancient Japanese arms and implements are the handiworks of Chinese and Korean craftsmen, it is nevertheless believed that some of them were forged and fashioned by Japanese smiths who had become proficient in that branch of art. However, as southern designs are easily detectable in them, the influence of southern culture on Japan cannot altogether be ignored.

Japan's long association with the south can be clearly understood by viewing the ancient art objects that are preserved in the country. Whereas the knobby mirrors with arabesque figures are decorated with a series of triangles, the crown and surrounding parts of an ancient helmet are carved with figures of serpents. Similarly, the metal fittings of the primitive saddle have some grotesque geometrical figures, while figures of miniature high-floored houses are cast in some mirrors; other mirrors have designs of naked hunters executing dancing armed with swords or shields. All these designs, which suggest something of southern life, must have been introduced to Japan through southern culture. Moreover, the bronze bells, which have been unearthed in Japan, seem to possess similarities with the bronze drums of Pai-yueh, South China, and also with the copper utensils and implements of Borneo. The large wine-jar which is used by the Khmer tribe, is thought to have something to do with the aforesaid bells. Large jars of this kind are said to be used by the Brunei tribe, too. When the head of a house dies, it is said, the body is put into one of these jars and then it is covered up with a kind of tom-tom and buried in the earth. In Japan, especially in the Kyushu district, people use jar-coffins to bury deceased persons. From this, it is thought that both have something in common with each other.

Transition of Culture

It is interesting to observe that the earliest contacts between Japan and the south indicates the transition of that culture which originally belonged to the Miao tribe, and as such, there is no reason to doubt that our old art of casting resembles that of the southern region in make and method. Among the rest, copperware of Borneo, like our hasawa earthenware, are adorned with images of men and animals. And we are especially interested in the point that they are more comparable to our crockery than that of ancient Korea. This reminds us that in ancient times Miao tribesmen and Indonesians migrated to our country. The only curious thing is the existence of kabutsuchi no tachi e gashira, which resembels the hilt-end of an Assyrian sword belonging to the Assysian monarchial rule of 700 A.D. There is nothing of this kind either in Korea or in China; it is unique to Japan.

The cultural development of the southern region was stimulated by the southward advance of the Negrito Dravidian, Malayan, Polynesian and some other tribes; but it became more advanced and characteristic in the hands of the Indonesians. Terrace system irrigation and huge stone structures are the most remarkable characteristics of Oceanic culture, resulting from the eastward progress of Asiatic culture, which was brought by the Phoenicians from the Mediterranean to the American coast by way of the Indian Ocean nad across the Pacific. The seamless style of garments prevalent in ancient Japan was due to the influence of southern life on our country. The style of houses, as seen in bronze bells, haniwa (clay images) and mirrors, is a "high-floor" one of southern pattern. Many southern touches are also perceptible in the ornaments of our dance masks. In the "Dai butsu Kuyo" (Memorial Service to the Great Buddha), one of the noh dramas, the Brahmanic sages and high priests are represented to have come from Champa, a southern locality in old Annam, from which place also has been introduced some of our gagaku (court music), such as "bato" "kha-ryobin," "raryo-o nyujin, etc. As a matter of fact, our cultural relations with Rin-yu (Champa) has been quite intimate in the past.

There are some fretworks and Shoku (Shu) brocade articles among the old treasures preserved in the Sho-sho-in repository in Nara which fully illustrate the extensive cultural affinity that existed between Japan and the south. In Shoku and Canton regions there had dwelt Miao tribesmen from old times, who were noted for producing textiles with geometrical figures and other designs. When the Emperor Wu established the county of South Sea, Canton became a busy port, and trade with Annam, Sumatra and Burma became brisk and prosperous. Is those days, Burmese merchants went up the Irrawaddy and entered Yungchang in Yunnan Province by land, and thence some went to Shoku in the north, while others went south by way of Kwangchow and entered Wu. Consequently, Shoku, Canton and Nanking became civilized at an early date and southern peoples brought pearls blue emeralds, ivory, horns of rhinoceros, tortoise shells, nephrites, jewels, beads, etc. to China and exchanged them for Chinese silk. Earlier, a number of Indians who had settled at Yungchang introduced Persian culture to China, where some ambassadors from Rome were sent by Marcus Aurelius. In this way, there occurred an interminglencss between the culture of the East and that of the West. From the fact that Persian carpets were brought to Shoku by way of India, it is conjectured that the weaving industry of Shoku and Canton was newly influenced by Persian culture.

Close Ties With China

During the period ranging from the age of the Three States to the South and North Dynasties, the Chinese intercourse with various Buddhist countries became more frequent. Fahsien, who left Ceylon and touched at Java, had already returned to Canton Chinese ships then were carrying on trade with Persia by way of Java and Ceylon. Javanese and Sumatran textiles, which bore some likeness to that of Canton in point of geometrical figures, seem to have originally been influenced by Persian splashed patterns. Sumatran splashed patterns, which we see today, also seem to be of Persian origin. All these textiles have yellow, indigo, green, black or white stripes of splashed patterns on a red ground. Siamese textiles, too, appear to have experienced the same influence. In Shoku, a kind of textile, which is called "kohjun," was produced in abundance. It is thought to be similar to what is called "hakujoh." This textile is believed to have been introduced to Canton and Wu.

In the reign of the Emperor Yuryaku, Shusei Misamura went over to Wu to look for weavers of aya-hatori (Han cloth) and kurehatori (Wu cloth). These craftsmen seem to have been some of those who were engaged in the aforesaid weaving industry. And the dye-stuff used for it was the juice taken from the berries of machu which grows in Ceylon. This tree was transplanted into Szechwan and then to the East Indies; and its berry juice became the dye-stuff for Javanese calico, which is now well known throughout the world. The word "sarasa" (calico) is derived from the Portuguese word "saraca," while some insist that it is an obsolete Javanese word meaning "scattered flower patterns." Others say that it is derived from an Indian word.

It is certain that the Javanese and Sumatran art of weaving in old times was influenced by the Cantonese art. But in consideration of the severe equatorial heat and squall, the Javanese and Sumatrans gradually evolved new designs, ultimately leading to the growth of striped cloth which is unique to them. In the meantime, the Hindus of India had advanced to the south, and as a natural result, Indian calico was introduced together with Persian art. Thus sprang up the art of embossing flower patterns, which is now characteristic of Java. With the introduction of flower patterns, Javanese calico became famous. Especially, in the latter period of the Ming Dynasty Java gave birth to the art of impressing gold on the cloth and exported calicoes, having all kinds of flower designs, to China, and they were as brilliant and beautiful as Annamese ones. But after the East Indies came under the rule of Holland, its art of calico-printing became degenerated. This is because the Dutch manufactures neglected the art of dyeing and used bad dye-stuffs, and, moreover, the Dutch administrative authorities showed no inclination to encourage the development of indigenous arts and crafts. It is, however, gratifying to note that there are more exquisite calicoes in Sumatra than in Java, for there are more traditional elements and simpler touches in the former.

In Javanese calico the figures are hand-painted and dyed with the help of wax. This method is of Indian origin and dates back to about 2,000 years. It is very common in the Punjab, Madras, Rajputana, Ceylon and other places in India. According to Herodotus, a similar method was used by the people living on the coasts of the Caspian Sea. At any rate, in the South Sea islands the Indian method was widespread. In the latter part of the Temmon era (the middle of the sixteenth century), when Yoshiharu and Yoshiteru of the Ashikaga family were respectively Shoguns, some Indian calicoes were brought over to Japan in a Portuguese ship. In about the same time Indian flower pattern calico was also imported from Siam in a European ship. This was first designed in Siam and then dyed in India. We call it "Shamuro-zome" (dyed in Siam). Holland, too imported Indian, Siamese and Javanese designs and printed patterns on the cloth by using copper plates. Thus calicoes were mechanically produced and exported abroad. This was the so-called "Oranda sarasa" (Dutch calico). In China, of course, calico pieces with printed flower patterns were manufactured and many of them exported abroad. In Japan they were called "Tohsarasa" (Chinese calicoes). Aside from these fabrics, "shima-mono" (island articles) were imported from the South Sea islands to our country. As the word "shima-mono" is similar in sound to an identical word which means striped article, it stimulated the production of various straight-lined designs. The importation of calicoes from India and the South Seas not only expended the textile culture of our country, but also influenced our daily life.

(To Be Concluded)

ART IN MONGOLIA

Blending of Chinese and Tibetan Culture Is Noted

By B. E.

III

Aside from herds and horses, the family fortune consists of silver, and this the woman carries on her body in the form of an elaborate headdress with plaques, chains and pendants; she also has belt buckles, bracelets, and rings. These are mostly made by Chinese silversmiths, who have a set of patterns which please the Mongols, and supply the turquoises and corals, of which they are especially fond. Chinese dealers in semiprecious stones made quite a fortune; they exchanged their wares for costly furs. The profits were considerable, because only stones of inferior quality found their way to the Mongols, who gladly paid a good price for these colorful additions to their silver fortune. They share their preference for coral and turquoise with the Tibetans. The soft red and the sky blue of these stones is perfect in combination with silver. Malachite and lapis lazuli are other stones used, also rubies of inferior quality and tourmaline shading from pink to yellow. The latter appear mostly as beads or pendants. A good deal of the "Mongolian articles" are the products of Peking workshops; they came to Mongolia ready-made—another proof of the adaptability of the Chinese artisan.

Wood and Silver

Aside from ornaments for the adornment of the body, there were other articles which could be graced by the silversmith's art. For the cult there were pitchers for holy water, boxes, and bowls for offerings. For the not-too-poor Mongol a wooden teabowl, set in silver—bottom, rim, and inside were usually covered with the metal—finely chased and engraved and often set with semiprecious stones, was indispensable. He always carried it with him. There were knives for eating, covered bowls for fat, and boxes for valuable personal belongings. Snuff bottles were in general use; they are almost twice the size of the Chinese variety.

Most of these articles add the darker and softer note of the wood to the shining color combination of silver and stones. Good wood is rare in Mongolia; preference is given to pieces from the root for their hardness and interesting grain. The value of a beautiful piece of wood from the heart or the root of a tree, with a star or flowerlike pattern in the grain, ranked with the silver in which it was set. A kind of poplar wood is mostly used, which originally came from Tibet but is now also imported from North China.

Though the Mongols did not invent the patterns which beautify their objects of daily use, ritual or practical, they have shown preference for certain ornaments in the vast store of Chinese decoration at their disposal. Since their religion covers every aspect of daily life, it is only natural that the symbols of their cult should occur again and again, not only on ritual objects, but also on practical things, as on box and tea bowls. Among such symbols the "Eight Offerings" are the most popular; they lend themselves easily to many shapes and spaces, and we find them most frequently arranged in a circle on a round object.

The dragon, though not originally Buddhist, is almost as popular in Mongolia as in China. Big dragons decorate temples; small ones adorn lids or serve as handles. As the emblem of the Chinese emperor it came to Mongolia on political rather than religious grounds; but just as in China, it blends easily with almost any kind of decoration.

Chinese decoration of the Ming and Ching dynasties takes its motifs either from earlier styles or direct from nature. Birds, insects, and especially flowers and other plant forms, occur in ever new shapes. The Mongols do not have much taste for flowers and butterflies in irregular naturalistic patterns. The beauty of natural forms does not mean much to them, unless it is the holy padma (lotus). Their taste, though modeled for centuries on Chinese lines, is still that of a primitive people, who prefer the geometric or stylized to the naturalistic and asymetric. Of the simpler forms of line decoration, spirals and cusps are most often found. These go well with the stones set into the silver, which are in most cases round.

A Mongol's hands are clumsy from hard riding and hard weather. Everything he owns must be sturdy and pack easily. Everything made for or by him is compact and durable; the style follows the same trend. We are today often satiated with the overrefined products of skilled artists. We may then turn with relief to the robust and obvious gaiety of objects appreciated and used by the nomad herdsmen.

(End)

THE ASAGAO

By KATSUTARO NARITA

Though we are in the midst of a hard-fought battle with the enemy our thoughts cannot be entirely removed from the colorful blossoms of the tulip, daisy, dahlia, sun plant, and many other floral plants. These are being sold on most of the street-corners, attracting a number of persons, young and old, of both sexes and gratifying their pure love of beauty. The love of flowers has been, and still is, retained strongly among our people even in these war conditions which will affect their fate.

With a smile of self-satisfaction, some old but cheerful flower-seller of many years' experience told visitors while he sold his wares at his stall in front of a bombed house:

"This summer three tulip-flowers cost only fifty sen. This is far cheaper than in the average year. But it does not indicate that they are unmarketable. No, there is a great demand for flowers now."

Then, why are they cheap? He gave a succinct answer:

"Because our flower growing is on a larger scale than in peacetime."

And he concluded, "Of all summer flowers, the Asagao has traditionally the strongest hold upon the life of our people."

In the floral calendar, the Asagao or morning glory (Pharbitis Nil) is the flower of July, but it blooms as late as the middle of September. In some countries the morning-glory is found only in a wild state, and is deficient in color and beauty.

In Japan, the horticulturists, as with the peony and chrysanthemum, have domesticated and cultivated the morning-glory for more than three centuries, raising it from a weed into the floral beauty that it is today; in shape, from a dragon's moustache to a hanging bell; in color, white and blue and red; and in shade, from foam of the sea to the purple shadow of the mountain; in size, from a starlike smallness to half a foot in diameter.

In August you will not fail to see the Asagao climb and cover a rural fence. Its flowers attain their full beauty before sunrise, and devotees of the flowers get up very early for a view of the blossoms while sparkling drops of dew are on them. All of the flowers take an intensive beauty for a short space of time. So that the graceful appearance of the Asagao has been looked upon as an emblem of transient life. For example, the short life of the flowers is philosophically treated by Matsunaga Teitoku (1571-1653), poet laureate, in the following lines:

"I would that I were like the morning-glory—Within an hour it lives its whole life-story, Yet keeps a heart untouched by cares or fears Even as the fir, that lives a thousand years."

Can Appreciate Beauty

Although the morning-glory was grown with the most punctilious care, it boasts rather of neatness and loveliness. And with its numberless leaves—all in the form of a spade—which are infinite in size, the flowers of the plant form part and parcel of a typical morning-view of a Japanese garden in summer. Even the town-people are able to get themselves a pot of morning-glory. Though their gardens be, as we say in Japanese, as narrow as a cat's forehead, if only they set up a pot of it and it blooms, they can appreciate the beauty of summer.

In fact, the Asagao has been one of the most favorable flowers for us, and it has truly been an intimate subject with an artist. Some 200 years ago, Kaga-no-Chiyo, the celebrated seventeen-syllable poetess one of the immortals of Japan, who in her later years became a nun, upon going one morning to draw water from her well, found that during the night a morning-glory, with its tendrils and green stalk, had wound itself around the bucket-handle and rope. Enchanted by the sight, she refrained from breaking the beautiful fetters and bereft of her crystal draught, she set out to beg water from a neighbor, composing her famous haiku (seventeen-syllable poem) on the way, which though the lyrical gleam of the original is almost lost in translation, may be rendered:

"My bucket being taken
This dawn by Morning Glory
I come to beg for water."

Some scholar has more poetically translated this short poem:

"The morning-glory
Her leaves and bells has bound
My bucket-handle round.
I could not break the bands
Of those soft hands.
The bucket and the well to her left.
'Let me have some water, for I come bereft.'"

This is perhaps an expression of our strong love of nature.

But the lovers of the Asagao must frequently pluck numbers of small or inferior plants for the purpose of growing the best ones. It is reported that 700 persons dedicated a monument, with full Buddhist ceremony, in the precincts of the Zuiho Temple of Shiba, Tokyo, as an expression of their tender sympathy for the morning-glory plants they had destroyed in their efforts to propagate only the largest and most beautiful flowers, and in doing so had mercilessly weeded out the less promising plants. Their sentiment prompted them to atone for taking this plant life.

Thus, sometimes a great sacrifice had to be made in order to bring out the superior quality of this floral plant.

Dr. Jiro Harada tells about the case of the great tea-master, Rikyu, as follows:

"Rikyu had once received at a morning tea the great Taiko Hideyoshi, who expressed his desire to see Rikyu's morning-glory. This tea-master had planted his whole garden with it and its fame had reached the ears of the great general. When he arrived at Rikyu's garden on the appointed day, no morning-glory was to be seen anywhere, the ground being leveled and strewn with pebbles and sand; the visitor was at a loss to understand this.

"Only when at last he was conducted to a 'chaseki' or tea-room, in the course of the entertainment, was his good humor completely restored. On the tokonoma or alcove was found in an old bronze vase, a vine of the morning-glory with a single white blossom among a few green leaves wet with dew. Out of hundreds of blossoms in the whole garden, the master had picked a single flower of surpassing beauty, and sacrificed the rest, vine and all, for its sake."

WAR AGAINST MALARIA

New Techniques, Medicines Successfully Combat Disease

Editor's Note: The following article appeared in a British newspaper recently.

The war on the Malayan fronts has never been merely a war against the Japanese. It is also a war of death against the wily anopheles sundaicus deadly malaria—carrying mosquito which haunts the coast from Arakan to the equator, breeds by the billion in brackish swamps and lagoons near the sea.

During the beginning of the war anopheles struck 40 per cent of Field Marshal Wavell's Assam-Burma force within two months, sending nearly half of them to the army hospital.

Two years ago malaria contributed to 70 per cent of the army's sick list in South East Asia. Last year the percentage was brought down 36 per cent, now it has dropped 27 per cent and is still falling.

When one realizes that malaria ravages over the 100,000,000 of India's civil population every year, and causes 1,000,000 deaths, the vital victory over malaria represented in the above statistics cannot be overstressed.

New Weapon

What are the decisive new weapons then on the malaria front? Why is the anopheles sundatcus taking a knockout? I have been talking to Mr. P. G. Shute, the assistant malaria officer attached to the British Health Ministry, a quiet-voiced research worker who certainly is considered one of the generalissimos of attack. Last year he flew to Italy with a thousand malaria-free mosquitoes in a little muslin bag. The anopheles as it happens is fairly innocent in the affair. Shute bred his mosquitoes infection free for three or four generations. In the army hospital, he explained his mission to the 68 malaria patients. Would they allow themselves to be bitten by the experimental mosquitoes en masse in order that the insects may be infected? Every man volunteered though one was almost too weak to lift his hand.

In England, the mosquitoes were allowed to infest rats, and Shute began trying out various drugs and drug compounds. Quinine standard is specific for malaria but it is not 100 per cent successful.

So Shute tried out the I. G. Faben drug called Mepacrine, found it weighted five times more effective than quinine. Mepacrine, however, merely suppresses symptoms of malaria as long as the daily dosage continues.

This does not prevent infection. Shute compounded with a substance called atabrine and eventually evolved a synthetic drug so successful that malaria started to take count from the first dose.

The Allies naturally are keeping its essential a secret to themselves for the drugs are weapons of war on the Far Eastern front. When the drug was introduced last year, the troops speedily left the hospital beds to return to the fighting lines.

Then in March of this year, the fullest supplies became available and malaria rates really started tumbling.

Control Units

Every man in the Pacific zone takes the anti-mosquito dose with breakfast rations and that is the one reason why he no longer gets affected in the eyes or feels the little tingling or small symptoms which usually herald malarial fever. Investigation into the private life of the anopheles shows that the little stinger has a bombing range only two miles from its birthplace. By cleaning up the breeding pools you have a good chance of making the two mile zone territory mosquito free. So the special military malaria control units move today with the advancing armies.

They survey camp sites to see to it that the brackish swamps, stagnant pools are oiled and drained, wage war with spray guns generally to make things exceedingly unpleasant for the anopheles. Yet the task sounds simpler than it is for a cosy shell hole serves as a large breeding bath and the mosquitoes can breed in muddy tank tracks or water collected in hoof marks of cattle. Again, there are some mosquitoes that breed in the shade while others prefer the sunlight.

The anti-malaria training has to be as strict as an anti-gas training for an ordinary soldier. It is nevertheless filled with pitfalls for the unwary.

The war's greatest chemical discovery multi-purpose insecticide takes a bow at this point.

It was introduced into the South East Asia theater last August, sprayed as a routine on all tents, and buildings and the exterminated mosquito went to the rear in some areas. In the frontline, there is a useful DDT bomb which sprays the insecticides in all directions and kills every mosquito within a certain radius.

They are used on planes just before the takeoff which prevents the airborne transmission of disease and insects.

Ten years ago, the development of the flying presented the world a new problem of combating the spread of the epidemic disease. Today no insect—no disease—travels first class.

Definite techniques have also been evolved in the anti-malarial bombing with the DDT and other insecticides. A plane can load up with 4,500 pound weight at a time in a holder in the rear cockpit. When the pilot operates the controls, the wind rushing through the wind-tube draws the mixture with it and scatters it behind the aircraft.

As the aircraft flies low over the marshes, lakes, rivers, rutted roads, spreading the insecticide with a high speed, every tree, every jungle front is impregnated for months afterwards with an instant death for the insects.

Useful Mosquito Repellent

There is the dimethyl-phthalate, the useful mosquito repellent which keeps the insects off the army just as oil citronella back home keeps the gnats off the picnic.

It comes to every fighting man in a small bottle and skin application keeps the mosquitoes away for four hours.

Sprayed with scat, as the troops call it, the raggedy strip of mosquito netting cannot be pierced by the anopheles for 72 hours. [illegible] and clothes impregnated with the liquid is good for a three day advance without another protection through the malarial areas—that is why our forces recently pushed with comparative malarial immunity through the worst malaria belts in the world.

Every service treats the mosquito as an enemy to be routed. The RAF cannot always site the airfields and landing strips other than near the marshlands and swamps but the DDT barrage decimates the mosquitoes on the wing, then down goes the spray diesel oil or the Paris green to destroy the larvae.

In case of a landing, the navy units take their own stores of transport with them which are completely self-supporting. They see that the impregnated mosquito net, special cloth, anti-mosquito medicine is sprayed in living quarters and used as soon as possible by thousands of navy men who may be meeting the malarial mosquito for the first time.

The army too, has hundreds of officers educated with a special duty, giving lectures, and seeing that anti-malarial measures are carried through.

Warning notices remind the troops that after dusk, bare arms and knees invite malaria. Many skeeters are mainly night feeders. Troops move about in shorts with perfect immunity by day but must get into slacks between mosquito nets by night.

As one army medical officer said, the mosquito left to its own devices to cause more casualties than the Japanese but the anopheles sundaicus is not allowed a moment's rest for his stinging opportunities have been cut to a minimum.